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KILGORE'S

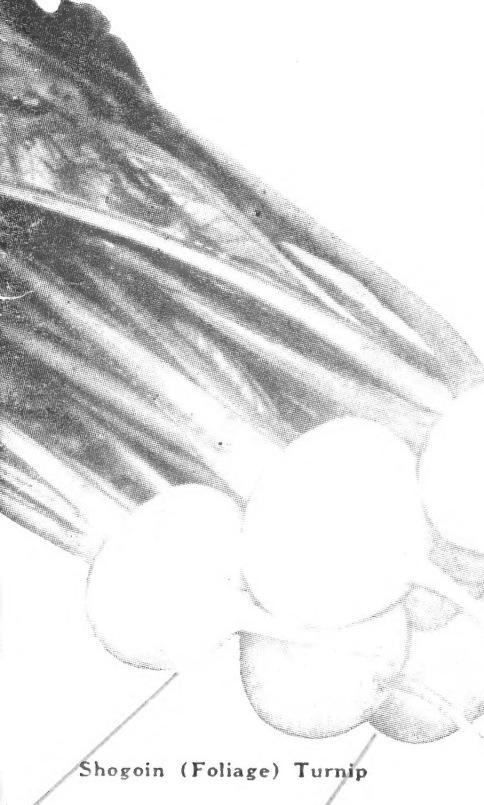
Bred-Rite
SEEDS

LIBRARY
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U. S. Department of Agriculture

TRADE MARK



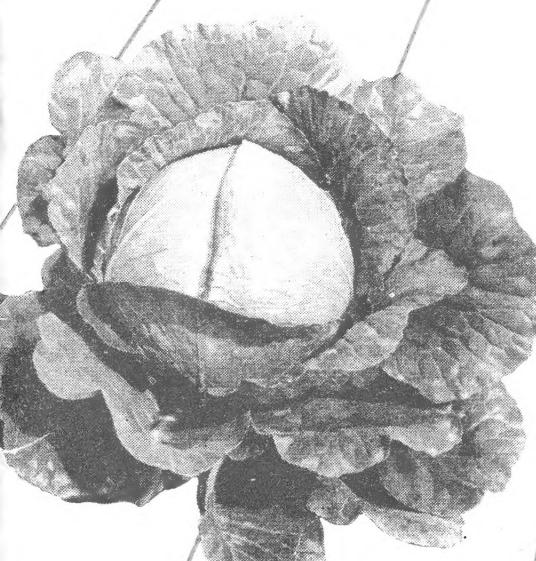
Shogoin (Foliage) Turnip



A & C (Kilgore's Improved) Cucumber



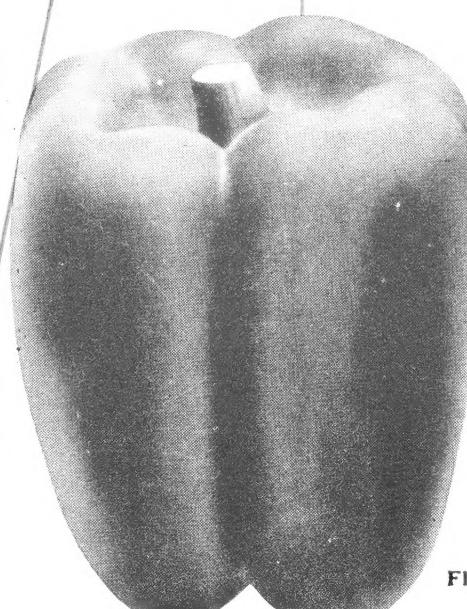
Ocoee White Boston Lettuce



Extra Early Copenhagen Market (Strain No. 86) Cabbage



Improved Florida Deep Heart Escarole



Florida Giant Pepper

1949 Annual Catalog for Florida

THE KILGORE SEED COMPANY

General Offices and Mail Order Department, Plant City, Florida

FOURTEEN KILGORE STORES SERVING FLORIDA

For Best Results

PLANT

KILGORE'S

Bred-Rite

SEEDS

TRADE MARK

Grothen's Red Globe
Tomato

Early Green Market
(Marketer) Cucumber

Blight Resistant
World Beater
Pepper

Purple Top White
Globe Turnip



A Field of Kilgore's Improved Florida Deep Heart Escarole
at Harvest Time in Manatee County, Florida

Early
Yellow Summer Crookneck
(Baby Crookneck)
Squash

1949 Annual Catalog for Florida

THE KILGORE SEED COMPANY

General Offices and Mail Order Department, Plant City, Florida

FOURTEEN KILGORE STORES SERVING FLORIDA

ORDER BLANK

THE KILGORE SEED COMPANY

PLANT CITY, FLORIDA

Name
P.O. Box, Street,
or R.F.D. No.

Post Office.....

County..... *State.....*

Ship by..... **Parcel Post** **Express** **Freight**

Exp. or Frt. Office..... *Date.....* *19.....*

AMOUNT ENCLOSED	
Check	
Money Order	
Cash	
Stamps	
Total	

IMPORTANT! Be sure address and shipping instructions are correct. Please write plainly.

ON ITEMS NOT MARKED POSTPAID BE SURE YOUR REMITTANCE INCLUDES THE NECESSARY POSTAGE.

SPECIAL NOTICE: Remittance—For small amounts, send money order, cash, or stamps. Although we have an ample supply of all items listed in this catalog as we go to press, owing to the extra heavy demand for seeds, some items may be short before the end of the season. Therefore we would ask you wherever possible in the case of seeds to allow us to substitute with items of equal value and of the nearest variety. Just mark with a cross in the space provided at the bottom of this order sheet.

The Kilgore Seed Company gives no warranty, express or implied, as to the productiveness of any seeds, bulbs or plants it sells, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. Its liability in all instances is limited to the purchase price of the seeds, bulbs or plants. If the seeds, bulbs or plants are not accepted on these terms, they are to be returned at once in unopened packages.

We test our seeds for germination before we send them to our customers. We have the fullest confidence in the quality of all the seeds we sell, but we have no control over them after they leave our hands. Satisfactory germination and production are dependent upon many factors other than the quality of the seed, such as weather and soil conditions, methods of planting, cultivating and fertilizing. If we should warrant or guarantee our seeds, we could be held responsible for the failure of the crop, regardless of cause, a responsibility we cannot accept.

Have you included postage on items not postpaid?

— You may substitute the next best of any variety you cannot supply

SUBSTITUTES: —Please do not substitute without first notifying me

(Mark "X" in above desired space)

We would like to send our annual catalog to your friends. Space on the reverse side of this sheet is provided for this purpose.

If you are interested in flower culture and home beautification and wish a copy of *Kilgore's Flower Guide for Florida* be sure to mark X in this space

PLEASE DO NOT FORGET TO GIVE YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS

[SEE OTHER SIDE]

ORDER BLANK

Page 2

The Kilgore Seed Co.

Have you included postage on items not postpaid?

DOES THIS ORDER include everything you need in vegetable, flower and field crop seeds, fertilizers, sprays, dusts, spraying and dusting machines, garden tools, cans and canning equipment, poultry and bee supplies? Extra order blanks and envelopes sent upon application.

PLEASE WRITE BELOW

The names of neighbors or friends who might be interested in receiving a copy of our annual catalog.

NAMES	POST OFFICE	P.O.Box, Street, or R.F.D.	STATE

IMPORTANT DIRECTIONS TO CUSTOMERS

By carefully observing the following directions, mistakes and misunderstandings will be very largely avoided.

How to order

Please be careful to sign your name, box number, street or rural route, post office and state on every order. Be sure to tell us your nearest express or freight office should you desire the seed or merchandise forwarded by express, freight or truck line. *Please write plainly.*

Cash with order or C. O. D.

Ours is a cash business and our prices are made on that basis. Customers are requested to remit when ordering, and by so doing save the c.o.d. fee charged by express companies, banks, and postal authorities for collecting and returning money.

Perishable items not sent C. O. D.

Perishable items, such as strawberry plants, rose bushes, seed potatoes, onion sets, etc., are not sent c.o.d. under any circumstances. Remittance must be sent with order.

How to send money

Remittances should be made by post-office money orders, express money orders, drafts or checks. Please do not send stamps.

We pay postage to points in Florida

The postpaid prices indicated in this catalog include delivery to any point in Florida only.

Prices subject to change

This catalog is printed during the early fall months. The market on many items of garden and field seeds, as well as supplies, has not yet been fully established. Consequently, prices on these items indicate value at time these pages are printed. In practically all cases orders will be filled at prices indicated in this catalog, *but all prices are subject to change without notice.* Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Export Shipments to Cuba, and the West Indies

For the convenience of our customers in the West Indies, we have established the following agencies: Mr. E. G. Del Campo, Nueva Gerona, Isle of Pines; Mr. F. C. Albury, Nassau, Bahamas; Mr. Leslie R. Mordecai, 50-A Port Royal St., Kingston, Jamaica; Mr. Georges Coupet, P. O. Box A-25, Port au Prince, Haiti; Mr. Harry Partridge, No. 216 Ochoa Building, San Juan 2, Puerto Rico.

Each order of pepper and tomato seed sent to Cuba requires an export certificate costing \$3.00.

For direct deliveries outside the continental United States, all prices quoted as "Postpaid" in this catalog are on an f.o.b. Plant City, Florida, basis, and the proper amount for postage must be added to the cost of the seeds.

Parcel-post rates to Cuba and the West Indies

The parcel-post rate to Cuba and all other points in the West Indies is 14 cents for each pound or fraction thereof. If the net weight of an order is 1 pound or more, 1 pound must always be added to cover weight after being packed for shipment. Packages of merchandise weighing 8 ounces or less are subject to the postage rate of 1½ cents for each 2 ounces or fraction of 2 ounces.

Air express shipments can now be made from Miami or Tampa, Florida, to any point in the West Indies.

Non-warranty

The Kilgore Seed Company gives no warranty, express or implied, as to the productiveness of any seeds, bulbs or plants it sells, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. Its liability in all instances is limited to the purchase price of the seeds, bulbs or plants. If the seeds, bulbs or plants are not accepted on these terms, they are to be returned at once in unopened packages.

Stock or lot number on all Kilgore's seed packages

Every lot of seed distributed by the Kilgore Seed Company will indicate on one end of the front of the envelope, or with large seed like beans and peas on a tag attached to the bag, a stock number or lot number. This stock number is a code reference to our records of the history, performance and production of that particular lot of seed, by means of which we can trace it back to the growers' field where it was produced and to our trial plantings. It is recommended that every commercial grower of vegetables retain the empty packages or tags with the stock numbers from which Kilgore's seed is planted. Correspondence pertaining to the performance of Kilgore's Bred-Rite seeds should include the specific lot number of the seed under consideration to aid investigation.

About ordering seeds early

Where with certain kinds or varieties of seeds it is indicated "seed supply very limited" we advise our customers to order *early.* However, it should be borne in mind that it is never advisable or safe to hold many kinds of vegetable seeds through the summer months in the humid, hot climate of Florida, under which conditions the seed loses its vitality and germinating ability very rapidly. This is particularly true of such seeds as beans, corn, onion, pepper, eggplant, celery, lettuce, carrot and cauliflower. Whenever such seeds are indicated as being in limited supply, they should be ordered when ready to plant, or if any quantity is desired they may be ordered or booked with us in advance, and we will hold them for you in our special dehumidified or dry storage room where they will retain their vitality until you are ready to plant them.

Return of seeds for exchange

To safeguard our customers and ourselves, seeds may not be returned if seed package has been broken. In case of error on our part, unbroken packages may be returned within 10 days after shipment and we will gladly make correction at our expense. No customer would want to plant seed that had been returned from broken or opened packages, nor would we fill an order with such returned seed. This one reason we have never put out our seeds to dealers. Our seeds are never out of our hands until they are sold direct to you through our mail order department or through one of our own stores or agencies.

Postal information

The parcel post weight limit for all zones is 70 pounds. Any weight up to 40 pounds in the first and second zones and 22 pounds in the third zone will usually go just as cheaply by parcel post as by freight or express.

In many sections of Florida that are not easily accessible by freight or express, parcel post service will be found not only far more satisfactory, but more economical. If on a rural route, delivery will be made to your door by mail.

Most Florida points are in the 1st or 2nd Postal Zone; however, Jacksonville north, Live Oak north and west, and points on the East Coast south of Delray Beach are in the 3rd Zone.

If in doubt about your zone rate, obtain it from your postmaster, and be sure to send enough to cover necessary postage, if the items ordered are not indicated "postpaid" in this catalog. Do not have your order delayed or reduced by failing to add necessary postage. It will be found plainly stated above each item whether or not it is postpaid. If you send too much, it will be returned to you.

When you order your seeds and supplies to come by express or freight we can send them collect, so you may pay the transportation charges on delivery. When ordering your seeds to be shipped by express or freight, always give your express or freight station, if it is not the same as your post-office.

Florida home gardens for better health

Grow Vitamins at your kitchen door



Florida is one of the most important commercial vegetable producing states of the Union. Florida home vegetable gardens offer almost no competition to commercial vegetables which are grown mainly for shipment to northern markets. Many Florida families who do not get fresh vegetables from their own gardens, seldom get them, at least in sufficient quantity for good health, from the market. Florida people, city residents as well as rural folks, can help solve their food problems by producing vegetables in the home garden, that they otherwise would do without or would have to buy. High prices and reduced supplies in the markets have proven beyond all doubt the vital need for home garden production.

Florida climate and soils are favorable for producing the finest vegetables in the United States. Unlike any other state in the Union, in Florida fresh vegetables can be grown every month in the year, especially during the fall, winter and spring months when they cannot be grown in other sections of the United States. In addition to producing fresh vegetables in your

Florida home garden, plans should also be made for preserving vegetables from the garden by canning for home use, which will mean not only better health for the family, but also a material saving in cost.

Doctors, nurses and dieticians all advise the use of a plentiful supply of fresh vegetables in the diet in order to provide the essentials which are so necessary for the health of the human system. Experts tell us that vegetables contain a higher percentage of these body-regulating essentials, such as mineral salts, vitamins and roughage than are contained in any other food or food products. Statistics prove that people who eat lots of fresh vegetables throughout the year have less sickness and fewer doctor bills to pay than people who use fresh vegetables sparingly. The health of our people has become largely dependent upon the output of home gardens.

Grow more vegetables in Florida home gardens this season. They will materially help produce better health and more vitality.

**KILGORE'S
BRED-RITE
SEEDS**
TRADE MARK

Is your assurance of quality vegetables in your Florida home garden

Our special methods of handling seeds are described on page 34

Location and plan of the vegetable garden

A level, well drained piece of ground, convenient to the house should be selected for the garden. It should be located where it can be irrigated if necessary and away from hedges, large trees or the shade of buildings. On the farm it should be well fenced to protect it from rabbits, chickens and other animals.

After selection of a location, and determining the size of the garden, a list of vegetables should be made. In selecting to plant, primary consideration should be given to the likes of the family, also to the size of the plot available. The use of a large number of vegetables gives variety to the diet.

In order to obtain the maximum yield of vegetables at a minimum expenditure of time and money, a map or plan of the garden should be made, showing the various vegetables to

be grown, and their position in the garden, indicating length of rows and the space between rows. In the case of a small, backyard garden, entirely worked by hand, the rows should be placed as close together as possible, i.e., the smaller figure in column 5 of our chart on page 3, so that large quantities of vegetables may be produced on a limited space. In large farm gardens cultivated by mule drawn tools, or other equipment used in the fields for this purpose, the rows should run the long way of the plot, and all crops should be in wide rows as indicated by the larger figure in the chart on page 3.

The planting data given on page 3 of this catalog will help greatly in preparing a plan since seed requirements, planting depths, planting distances and time of maturity, which are necessary for the design of any garden plan, are given.

Making a seed bed

Small seeds such as lettuce, cabbage, collard, pepper, eggplant, tomato, etc., should be sown in a seed bed and the young plants transplanted to the field or garden. A shallow box or flat may be used for this purpose, or a small plot in the garden may be set aside to use as a seed bed for starting plants for transplanting. The soil must be in perfectly fine condition, and in the seed bed it should be made into beds four to six inches high, to prevent overflow in case of heavy rains. When the soil in the seed bed is in condition—thoroughly and finely pulverized, fertilized with 2 to 3 pounds per 100 sq. ft of a commercial fertilizer such as Vigoro or Velvetgreen (page 76), applied at least a week or ten days before sowing seed, moist, and made smooth and level—sow the seed in rows about six inches apart. Very fine seed, like celery, should not be covered with soil, but may be pressed lightly into the soil with a light roller or with a wide board. Larger seeds like tomato, pepper, and cabbage may be covered, not over $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep.

We recommend the use of burlap or white muslin as a cover over the seed bed, stretching it on a three or four feet wide ten-shaped or slanting frame built over the seed bed, with the sides about 10 to 12 inches from the ground to provide ample circulation of air under the cover. If plants are being started in late summer for fall planting, the seed bed cover will serve as a shade to protect seedlings from the hot sun, also to break

the force of heavy rains. If plants are started in winter for a spring crop, this seed bed cover will protect seedlings from frost or freezes. It may be also advisable to use ground covers of burlap or old fertilizer bags. When seeds begin to germinate these ground covers should be removed immediately to prevent leggy or spindly plants. After the seed is sown, it is desirable to sprinkle every evening or oftener if necessary with cool water by means of hand sprinkling pots in order to keep the soil cool and moist, which tends to increase germination of seeds during the hot summer months.

Success in getting transplanted plants to grow satisfactorily depends very much upon how the plants are grown in the seed bed. For a week or ten days before transplanting, the plants in seed bed should be gradually hardened. This means leaving the cover off the plants for a week or so before transplanting, and water should be withheld from the plants during this period. When plants in seed bed are about six inches high they are ready to transplant into the field or garden, preferably on a cloudy day or toward evening. Water the plants thoroughly several hours before removing from seed bed, and again immediately after setting. A starter solution is helpful (see page 77). To grow good vegetables, a large supply of moisture and fertilizer is essential until the crop is ready to harvest.

Preparation of the soil for the vegetable garden

The soil in the garden should be carefully and well prepared. Bermuda grass and weeds should be removed with all roots. A little extra time spent in preparing the soil for planting will save many hours of hoeing later in the season. It is best to spade or plow, and apply commercial fertilizer to the soil ten days to two weeks before planting in order to avoid burning the seed or young plants. A sample of the soil should be tested, either by yourself with an inexpensive soil test kit (page 69) or by your county agent, and if found too acid or sour apply Hardwood Ashes or Hydrated Lime; if too alkaline or sweet apply Aluminum Sulphate and Manganese Sulphate (see page 76).

Well rotted animal manure may be used as a fertilizer, at the rate of approximately 25 to 30 lbs. of manure, and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 lbs. of Acid Phosphate for each 100 square feet of garden. If manure is not available, leaf mold or black muck or hammock soil are ideal materials to work into the garden soil. If none of these materials are available, a two or three inch layer of horticultural grade peat moss (page 77) may be worked into the garden soil. This material is clean and easy to handle, and is a wonderfully effective material for breaking up hard soil, making it mellow, or for adding humus to sandy soil, making it more retentive of moisture and fertilizer materials. After this

peat moss is worked into the soil, an inch or two inch layer of Wizard Brand Sheep manure along with a liberal application of a good garden fertilizer such as Vigoro or Velvetgreen (see page 76) should be used, applying one of these fertilizer materials broadcast at the rate of 4 to 6 lbs. per 100 square feet. If this material is raked into the surface soil a week or ten days before planting, and if well watered in case of no rain in order to speed the incorporation and decomposition of the fertilizer or manure, you will have the foundation for an excellent vegetable garden. If the fertilizers are applied just before planting, they are very liable to burn the young seedlings as they emerge from the seed.

After the vegetable plants are well started in the garden, fertilizer should be applied lightly on either side of the row of vegetables, but not in contact with the leaves or stems to avoid burning, every two or three weeks. This will make thrifty plants which produce an abundant supply of high quality vegetables for the home table.

Note:—All materials indicated above, such as Wizard Brand Sheep Manure, Peat Moss, Acid Phosphate, Vigoro, Velvetgreen, and the "Victory Garden Special" 5-10-5, are available at all Kilgore seed stores, and in our mail order department at Plant City, Florida. (see pages 75, 76 and 77.)

Reference Table for Florida Vegetable Gardens

Many mistakes may be avoided by following directions given in this table. The time requirements indicated for crops to reach edible size varies, of course, according to the season, varieties and soil conditions. Allowance also must be made for the relative estimate of the yields, due to climatic and soil conditions. However, the averages indicated in the table will be found to be fairly accurate for Florida growing conditions on the basis of many years of observation and experience.

<i>Kind of vegetable</i>	<i>Number of Running feet of row for a family of 3 or 4 people (Includes for canning)</i>	<i>Seeds or plants to provide for a family of 3 or 4 people</i>	<i>Depth to cover in inches</i>	<i>Space between rows in feet</i>	<i>Set plants from seedbed or thin out to inches in row</i>	<i>Approximate time required to produce crop, from seed planted in garden or from transplanting plants to garden (days)</i>
Beans (Bush) 1-4, 9-10....	100*	½ lb.†	1½—2	2—2½	3—4	48 to 56
Beans (Pole) 3-5.....	50	¼ lb.	1½—2	3—4	9 or 3 ft. hills	63 to 70
Beans (Bush Lima) 3.....	100*	½ to 1 lb.†	1½—2	3	4—5	65 to 75
Beans (Pole Lima) 3.....	50	½ lb.	1½—2	3—4	9 or 3 ft. hills	90
Beet 1-3, 9-12.....	100*	1 oz.†	½—¾	1½—2	3—4	56 to 68
Broccoli 8-12	40	1 pkt. or 25 plts.	¼—½	3	18—24	60 from plants
Brussels Sprouts 1-2, 8-12..	25	15 plants	¼—½	2½—3	18—24	90 from plants
Cabbage 1-3, 8-12.....	60	50 plants	¼—½	2½—3	12—18	62 to 98 from plts.
Chinese Cabbage 1-2, 8-12..	40*	1 pkt. or 50 plts.†	¼—½	2½—3	8—12	70 from seed
Cantaloupe 1-4.....	50	1 pkt.	½—¾	4—5	24 or 4 ft. hills	75 to 95
Carrot 1-3, 9-12.....	100*	2 pkts.†	¼—½	1½—2	2—3	72 to 95
Cauliflower 1-2, 8-12.....	50	30 plants	¼—½	2½—3	18—24	55 to 62 from plts.
Celery 7-12	50	150 plants	½	3	4—5	105 to 130 from plts.
Collard Every Month.....	50*	1 pkt. or 35 plts.†	¼—½	2½—3	14—18	50 to 52 from plts.
Corn (Sweet) 1-3.....	200*	¼ lb.†	1—2	2½—3	12—15	65 to 80
Corn (Roasting Ear) 1-3..	200*	¼ lb.†	1—2	3—3½	15—18	68 to 87
Cowpeas (Table) 3-8.....	150	½ to ¾ lb.	1—1½	3—4	5—6	68 to 85
Cucumber 1-3, 8-9.....	50	1 pkt.	¾	5—6	12—24	40 to 50
Eggplant 1-3, 6-8.....	50	17 plants	½	3—4	36	80 to 85 from plts.
Endive (Escarole) 1-2, 8-12.	40	1 pkt. or 50 plts.	¼—½	1½—2	9	90 to 95 from seed
Garlic 8-11	30	1 lb.	1	1½	4	90
Kale 1-3, 8-12.....	25	1 pkt.	¼—½	2½	20—24	70
Kohl Rabi 1-3, 9-12.....	25*	1 pkt.†	¼—½	1½—2	6—8	50
Leek 1-2, 9-12.....	50	1 pkt. or 120 plts.	½	1½	5—6	140 from seed
Lettuce (Head) 1-2, 8-12..	75*	1 pkt. or 90 plts.†	¼—½	1½—2	10—15	66 to 84 from seed
Lettuce (Leaf) 1-3, 8-12..	50*	1 pkt. or 60 plts.†	¼—½	1½—2	10—12	46 from seed
Muskmelon 1-4.....	50	1 pkt.	½—¾	4—5	24 or 4 ft. hills	75 to 95
Mustard 1-12.....	40*	1 pkt.†	¼—½	2	8—10	40 to 45
Okra 3-9.....	75	1 oz.	1—1½	3—4	15—20	50 to 60
Onion Seed 1-2, 9-12.....	80	1 pkt. or 400 plts.	½	1½	2—4	110 to 150 from seed
Onion Sets 1-2, 8-12.....	40	1 pint	1	1¼—1½	1—2	30 to 60
Parsley 1-2, 9-12.....	30	1 pkt.	¼—½	1½—2	10—12	90
Parsnip 1-2, 9-12.....	50	1 pkt.	½	2½—3	4	120
Peas (English) 1-2, 9-12....	100*	½ lb.†	1½—2	3	1—2	50 to 53
Pepper 1-2, 6-8, 11-12....	40	24 plants	½	2½—3½	10—16	60 to 80 from plts.
Potatoes (Irish) 1-3, 8-12..	200	12 lbs.	1—4	6—8	9—12	75 to 90
Pumpkin 3-5.....	50	½ oz.	1	1¼—1½	5 ft. hills	100 to 118
Radish 1-4, 8-12.....	25*	1 pkt.†	½	3—4	1—2	21 to 25
Rhubarb 9-11.....	25	1 pkt. or 15 plts.	½—¾	5—6	18—24	90 from plants
Roselle 3-4	25	1 pkt.	½—¾	2½—3	24—36	175
Rutabaga 1-2, 8-12.....	50	1 pkt.	¼—½	1½	5—6	90
Spinach—Savoy 1-2, 8-12..	50*	1 pkt.†	½—¾	1¼—1½	6	40
Spinach—New Zealand 3-7..	25	1 pkt.	¾—1	3	20	60
Squash (Bush) 1-3, 8-9....	50	1 pkt.	1	3—4	3 ft. hills	42 to 52
Squash (Running) 1-2.....	50	1 pkt.	1	8—10	5 ft. hills	60 to 115
Swiss Chard 1-3, 9-12....	25	1 pkt.	½—1	2	12—15	58 to 60
Tomato—Ground 1-3, 8-9, 12	150	50 plants	½	3½—5	30—36	70 to 90 from plts.
Tomato—Staked 1-3, 8-9, 12	75	50 plants	½	3	15—18	70 to 90 from plts.
Turnip 1-4, 7-12.....	50	1 pkt.†	¼—½	1¼—1½	4—6	35 to 50
Watermelon 1-4.....	75	1 pkt.	½—1	8—10	6 to 8 ft. hills	88 to 100

* Make two or more plantings at different times during the season. Number of feet of row indicated is for each planting.

† Number of feet and amount of seed or number of plants indicated are for each planting.

** Months indicated are for central and south Florida. In north Florida, some tender kinds will not stand the winter cold, and this fact should be taken into consideration with reference to time of sowing seed.

THE KILGORE SEED COMPANY—A Florida Institution
GENERAL OFFICES AND MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT, PLANT CITY, FLORIDA

Fourteen Kilgore seed stores serving Florida, located at:

Belle Glade
Fort Myers
Gainesville
Homestead

Miami
127 N.W. Fifth St.
Ocala
Pahokee

Palmetto
Plant City
Pompano
Sanford

Vero Beach
Wauchula
West Palm Beach
916 Belvedere Road

What vegetables and when to sow seed in Florida

JANUARY AND FEBRUARY—Bush Beans, Beet, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage, Cantaloupe, Carrot, Cauliflower, Collard, Corn—Sweet and Roasting Ear, Cucumbers, Eggplant, Endive, Kale, Kohl Rabi, Leek, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion Seed, Onion Sets, Parsley, Parsnip, Peas—English or Garden, Peppers, Potatoes, Radish, Romaine, Rutabaga, Spinach, Squash, Swiss Chard, Tomatoes, Turnip, Watermelon.

MARCH—Bush, Pole and Lima Beans, Beet, Cabbage, Cantaloupe, Carrot, Collard, Corn—Sweet and Roasting Ear, Cucumbers, Eggplant, Kale, Kohl Rabi, Lettuce, Mustard, Okra, Potatoes, Pumpkin, Radish, Roselle, Spinach—New Zealand, Squash, Swiss Chard, Tomatoes, Turnip, Watermelon.

APRIL—Bush and Pole Beans, Cantaloupe, Collard, Mustard, Okra, Pumpkin, Radish, Roselle, Spinach—New Zealand, Turnip, Watermelon.

MAY—Pole Beans, Collard, Mustard, Okra, Pumpkin, Spinach—New Zealand.

JUNE—Collard, Eggplant, Mustard, Okra, Pepper, Rutabaga, Spinach—New Zealand, Turnip.

JULY—Celery, Collard, Eggplant, Mustard, Okra, Pepper, Rutabaga, Spinach—New Zealand, Turnip.

AUGUST—Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Collard, Cucumber, Eggplant, Endive, Garlic, Kale, Lettuce, Mustard, Okra, Onion Sets, Pepper, Potatoes, Radish, Romaine, Rutabaga, Spinach, Squash, Tomato, Turnip.

SEPTEMBER—Bush Beans, Beet, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage, Carrot, Cauliflower, Celery, Collard, Cucumber, Endive, Garlic, Kale, Kohl Rabi, Leek, Lettuce, Mustard, Okra, Onion Seed and Sets, Parsley, Parsnip, Peas—English or Garden, Peppers, Potatoes, Radish, Rhubarb, Romaine, Rutabaga, Spinach, Swiss Chard, Tomato, Turnip.

OCTOBER—Bush Beans, Beet, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage, Carrot, Cauliflower, Celery, Collard, Endive, Garlic, Kale, Kohl Rabi, Leek, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion Seed and Sets, Parsley, Parsnip, Peas—English or Garden, Potatoes, Radish, Rhubarb, Romaine, Rutabaga, Spinach, Swiss Chard, Turnip.

NOVEMBER—Beet, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage, Carrot, Cauliflower, Celery, Collard, Eggplant, Endive, Garlic, Kale, Kohl Rabi, Leek, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion Seed and Sets, Parsley, Parsnip, Peas—English or Garden, Pepper, Potatoes, Radish, Rhubarb, Romaine, Rutabaga, Spinach, Swiss Chard, Turnip.

DECEMBER—Beet, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage, Carrot, Cauliflower, Celery, Collard, Eggplant, Endive, Kale, Kohl Rabi, Leek, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion Seed and Sets, Parsley, Parsnip, Peas—English or Garden, Pepper, Potatoes, Radish, Romaine, Rutabaga, Spinach, Swiss Chard, Tomato, Turnip.

What field crops and when to sow seed in Florida

JANUARY AND FEBRUARY—Grasses—*Bahia*, Oats, Rape, Rye.

MARCH—Beans—*Velvet*, *Bene*, *Corn*—Field and Chicken, Cowpeas, *Crotalaria*, Grasses—*Bermuda*, *Carpet*, *Italian Rye*, *Sudan* and *Bahia*, *Hegari*, *Millet*, *Peanuts*, *Rape*, *Rice*, *Shallu* (Egyptian Wheat), *Sorghum*, *Sunflower*.

APRIL—Beans—*Velvet*, Beggarweed, *Bene*, *Chufas*, *Clover*—*Alyce*, *Corn*—Field and Chicken, Cowpeas, *Crotalaria*, Grasses—*Bermuda*, *Carpet*, *Sudan* and *Bahia*, *Hegari*, *Millet*, *Peanuts*, *Rice*, *Shallu* (Egyptian Wheat), *Sorghum*, *Sunflower*.

MAY—Beans—*Velvet*, Beggarweed, *Bene*, *Chufas*, *Clover*—*Alyce*, *Corn*—Field and Chicken, Cowpeas, *Crotalaria*, Grasses—*Bermuda*, *Carpet*, *Sudan* and *Bahia*, *Hegari*, *Millet*, *Peanuts*, *Sesbania*, *Shallu* (Egyptian Wheat), *Sorghum*, *Sunflower*.

JUNE—Beans—*Velvet*, Beggarweed, *Bene*, *Chufas*, *Clover*—*Alyce*, *Corn*—*Chicken*, Cowpeas, *Crotalaria*, Grasses—*Bermuda*,

See pages 38 to 47 for complete cultural directions on field corn, grasses, clovers and field crops in Florida.

What flowers and when to sow seed in Florida

Kind of Flower—When to Sow Seeds*

AGERATUM	Sept. through March
ALYSSUM	Sept. through Jan.
ARCTOTIS OR AFRICAN DAISY	Sept. through Jan.
ASTER	Sept. through April
BABY'S BREATH OR GYPSOPHILA	Sept. through Jan.
BACHELOR'S BUTTON OR CENTAUREA	Sept. through Jan.
BALSAM	Sept. through March
BEAN—SCARLET RUNNER	Feb. through May
BLUE LACE FLOWER	Sept. through Jan.
CALENDULA	Sept. through Jan.
CALLIOPSIS	Sept. through Feb.
CANDYTUFT	Sept. through Feb.
CARNATION	Sept. through Dec.
COSMOS	March through May

Kind of Flower—When to Sow Seeds*

CYNOGLOSSUM OR CHINESE FORGET-ME-NOT	Sept. through March
DAHLIA	March through April
DAISY—SHASTA	Sept. through May
DIANTHUS OR CHINESE PINKS	Sept. through March
GAILLARDIA	Any month of the year
GLOBE AMARANTH	Feb. through July
GOULD (ORNAMENTAL)	Feb. through May
HELIANTHUS OR ORNAMENTAL SUNFLOWER	Feb. through Aug.
HELICHRYSUM OR STRAWFLOWER	Sept. through March
HOLLYHOCK	Aug. through Jan.
LARKSPUR	Nov. through Jan.
LUPIN	Sept. through Dec.
MARIGOLD	Feb. through May and again in Sept.

Kind of Flower—When to Sow Seeds*

MORNING GLORY	March through June
NASTURTIUM	Sept. through March
PANSY	Sept. through Dec.
PHLOX	Sept. through Feb.
POPPY—CALIFORNIA	Sept. through Jan.
PETUNIA	Sept. through June
PORTULACA	Feb. through Aug.
QUEEN ANNE'S LACE	Sept. through Jan.
SALVIA	Sept. through June
SCABIOSA	Sept. through Dec.
SNAPDRAGON	Sept. through Dec.
SWEET PEA	Sept. through Dec.
STATICE	Sept. through Jan.
TITHONIA	Feb. through June
VERBENA	Any month of the year
VINCA OR PERIWINKLE	Any month
ZINNIA	Feb. through Aug.

See page 48 for complete list of flower varieties for Florida.

* "Time to sow seed" indicated is for central and south Florida. In north Florida, many kinds will not withstand the winter cold, and this fact should be taken into consideration with reference to time of planting.

If interested in flowers write for "Kilgore's Flower Guide for Florida"

BEANS

Our bean seed is high germinating, guaranteed western-grown stock, from the best western growing areas, all carefully milled, hand picked, graded and fitted for the critical grower.

See page 34 for details of the Kilgore method of handling seeds.

CULTURE OF GREEN AND WAX-PODDED BUSH BEANS. Beans are grown on all types of soil in Florida, and are not very particular with reference to soil requirements. Beans are a very quick maturing crop, and are usually preceded or followed by other crops.

Spring planting in the southern and central part of the State begins January 1 and continues until April. Fall planting starts in August. For a fall crop, plant from the middle of August until the middle of October; for a main crop on the Florida East Coast plant from October to December. Sow seed in drills, 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, dropping a bean every 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and cover $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches deep. Thin plants to stand 3 or 4 inches apart in row. On muck soils apply 300 to 600 pounds of a 3-8-8 fertilizer mixture per acre. On sandy loam apply 1200 to 2000 pounds of a 4-7-5 fertilizer mixture per acre, making one application. Soil should be thoroughly prepared, and fertilizer put out from a week to ten days before planting. There is always a risk of the fertilizer burning and

killing the vitality of the seed when both are put in at the same time.

For the control of insects and diseases of beans see pages 52, 55, and 64. In order to control soil diseases and get a better stand, it is always desirable to treat bean seed with Spergon at the rate of 2 ounces per bushel of seed before planting (see pages 51 and 64). For control of watery soft rot or white mold use Granular Aero Cynamid.

Inoculate bean seed with Nitragin for best results. This hastens maturity, increases yields and enriches the soil. (See page 77.)

The number of days to picking after each variety represents average results secured over a period of years under Florida growing conditions. These figures apply to plantings under normal conditions in Florida, and will vary somewhat in different sections, seasons, and on different soils. However, the number of days indicated will serve to show the relative maturity of different varieties.

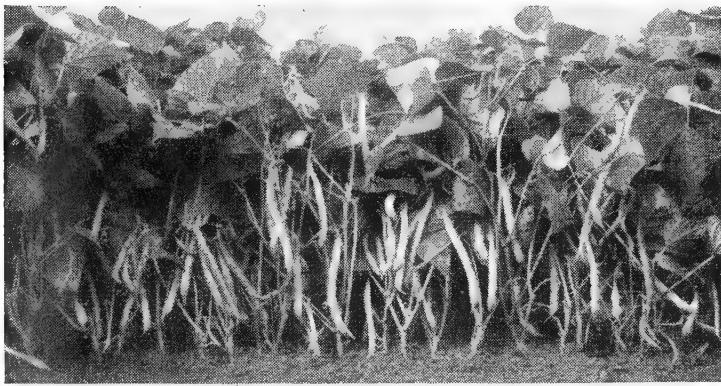
GREEN PODDED BUSH BEANS

Plant 3 pecks (45 lbs.) to 1 bushel (60 lbs.) per acre.

In the garden make four plantings at different times.

Plant $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. to 100 feet at each planting for a family of 3 or 4 people.

Write for special prices on larger quantities.



A typical row of Tendergreen Beans

TENDERGREEN. (50 days.) This variety is very popular due to its consistently high productivity and excellent shipping quality. Plants are large, erect, and thick-stemmed. The pods average about five inches in length, are attractive in appearance, being nearly straight, round, fleshy, dark green, entirely stringless, and of excellent quality.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 60c; 2 lbs. \$1.10, Postpaid

Not prepaid, 15 lbs. (pk.) \$5.15; 60 lbs. (bu.) \$19.65

BOUNTIFUL. (48 days.) An old favorite on many markets, especially in the east. A vigorous grower, very productive, with large, long, broad, flat, thick pods, slightly curved, of attractive light-green color, stringless, tender, and of excellent quality when young.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 60c; 2 lbs. \$1.10, Postpaid

Not prepaid, 15 lbs. (pk.) \$4.85; 60 lbs. (bu.) \$18.45

GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN POD. (52 days.) A favorite with Florida truck crop growers and in great demand on many markets, especially in the Middle West and South. Pods are round, somewhat constricted between seeds, long, meaty, and entirely stringless when young or old, of excellent quality, and a very heavy yielder.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 60c; 2 lbs. \$1.10, Postpaid

Not prepaid, 15 lbs. (pk.) \$4.60; 60 lbs. (bu.) \$17.40

FULL MEASURE (Long Round Green Pod). (52 days.) A prolific, entirely stringless, high quality bean. Pods are straight, long, round, and very fleshy. It is an excellent shipper, and of very attractive appearance.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 60c; 2 lbs. \$1.10, Postpaid

Not prepaid, 15 lbs. (pk.) \$5.15; 60 lbs. (bu.) \$19.65

✓ **FLORIDA BELLE.** (48 days.) Especially well suited to the heavier soils and to muck. On such soils it is an enormous yielder. On sandy land plants have a tendency to grow too small, pods are too short and are inclined to be tough, papery and fibrous. It has been selected for resistance to rust and mildew, and for vigor, tolerance to heat and drought and productivity. It produces a large, vigorous growing bush with dark green foliage. The pods are six to seven inches long, flat to slightly oval, straight, with a very attractive light green color.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 60c; 2 lbs. \$1.10, Postpaid

Not prepaid, 15 lbs. (pk.) \$5.15; 60 lbs. (bu.) \$19.65

PLENTIFUL. (50 days.) Plants more spreading in growth than Bountiful, and should be given a little wider spacing in the row. Somewhat more resistant to rust than Bountiful. The pods are longer, slightly thicker, and narrower than Bountiful, flat, straight, and of medium green color.

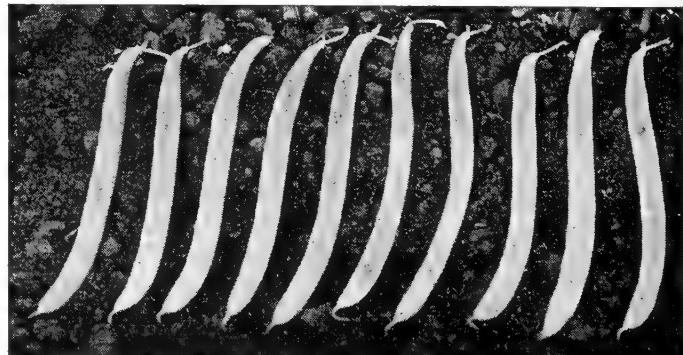
$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 60c; 2 lbs. \$1.10, Postpaid

Not prepaid, 15 lbs. (pk.) \$4.65; 60 lbs. (bu.) \$17.70

STRINGLESS BLACK VALENTINE. (48 days.) The plant is large, vigorous, erect and very prolific. The oval pods are nearly straight, dark green, strictly stringless, and of fine quality and delicate flavor. They retain their color and texture in shipping long distances. Very attractive in appearance, of high edible quality and a good shipper. Our improved strain of this variety has been developed for a thicker, narrower, trimmer pod, with much more attractive appearance than other strains of this variety, and is entirely free of flat podded beans. This variety is especially suited for quality-minded markets.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 60c; 2 lbs. \$1.10, Postpaid

Not prepaid, 15 lbs. (pk.) \$4.65; 60 lbs. (bu.) \$17.70



Typical Pods of Kilgore's Stringless Black Valentine

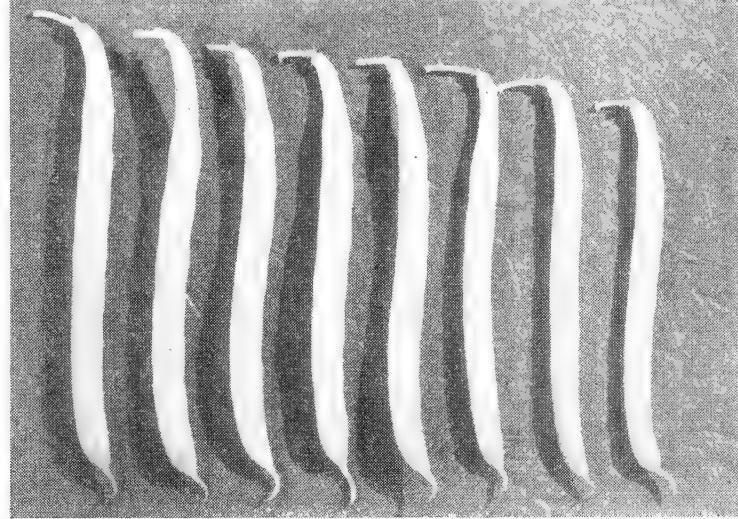
For Best Results Plant Kilgore's "Bred-Rite" Seeds

WAX PODDED BUSH BEANS

Plant 3 pecks (45 lbs.) to 1 bushel (60 lbs.) per acre. In the garden make four plantings at different times.

Plant $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. to 100 feet at each planting for a family of 3 or 4 people.

Write for special prices on larger quantities.



Typical plants and pods of Cherokee (Valentine Wax) Beans

CHEROKEE (VALENTINE WAX). (50 days.) The plant of this variety of wax bean is large, vigorous, erect and exceedingly prolific. Very early and an enormous yielder of beautiful, attractive appearing, golden yellow, long, thick, oval pods, nearly straight, entirely stringless and of excellent quality. This wax bean won All-America honors in 1946 and is considered the best wax bean for Florida and the South.

**$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 60c; 2 lbs. \$1.10, Postpaid
Not prepaid, 15 lbs. (pk.) \$5.15; 60 lbs. (bu.) \$19.65**

SURE CROP (GOLDEN BOUNTIFUL). (52 days.) An attractive, bright yellow bean, entirely stringless, early, and exceedingly productive, with very long, thick, semi-flat pods, practically straight and fairly disease resistant. Plants are strong and vigorous, and very hardy. This variety is really a companion of the green Bountiful, and is similar to it except color of pod. Beautiful, large, straight, golden yellow pods give it a very attractive market appearance, and in edible quality this variety cannot be excelled.

**$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 60c; 2 lbs. \$1.10, Postpaid
Not Prepaid, 15 lbs. (pk.) \$4.70; 60 lbs. (bu.) \$17.85**

GREEN PODDED POLE BEANS

Plant 1 peck (15 lbs.) per acre.

In garden plant $\frac{1}{4}$ pound to 50 feet for a family of 3 or 4 people.

CULTURE OF GREEN PODDED POLE BEANS. Pole beans are later in maturing than bush beans, but bear for a longer season, and are extremely productive, yielding more than bush beans, and also produce bigger pods. They are somewhat more tender than bush beans if harvested young. For best results, pole beans should be supported by wires or by good strong poles to keep them off the ground. Poles should be 8 to 9 feet above ground, and set firmly in the ground, in rows 3 to 4 feet apart, and three feet apart in the row. Plant three to four seeds around each pole. When plants are well established, thin to two or three plants to a pole. A better arrangement would be to place three or four poles tent fashion at 3 ft. spacings in the row, and then thin to one plant at a pole. In order to keep pole beans bearing over a long season, it is important to keep them closely picked. Inoculate bean seed with Nitratin for best results. (See page 77.) In order to control soil diseases and get a better stand, it is always desirable to treat bean seed with Spergon before planting. (See pages 51 and 64.) Pole beans are more susceptible to mildew, rust and other foliage diseases than are bush beans, and therefore should be sprayed with Sulfocide or dusted with sulphur quite often. (See page 64.)

Write for special prices on larger quantities.

KENTUCKY WONDER (OLD HOMESTEAD). (65 days.) This is a popular, vigorous, hardy, climbing or pole bean, early, and very productive over a long season. Pods are very long, ranging from eight to ten inches, curved, nearly round, with undulating surface. Though thick, they appear slender on account of their great length. Pods are meaty, very brittle, and of good quality if harvested young. The pods hang in large clusters from the top to the bottom of the vine, and can be gathered by the handful. Our strain has been selected for productivity, earliness and freedom from flat pods.

**$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 60c; 2 lbs. \$1.10, Postpaid
Not prepaid, 15 lbs. (pk.) \$5.05; 60 lbs. (bu.) \$19.35**

MCCASLAN. (65 days.) A prolific, white-seeded pole bean, of Georgia origin. The seeds being white in color may be used as a green shell bean, although this variety is used most extensively as snap beans when young. A very vigorous grower and heavy producer. The pods are dark green, eight inches long, large, flat, slightly curved, very thick and meaty, stringless when young, brittle and fine grained, and of excellent quality if harvested young. Because of the high yield of large, attractive pods, this makes an excellent shipping bean for the markets. Well adapted for planting in corn during the spring months.

**$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 60c; 2 lbs. \$1.10, Postpaid
Not prepaid, 15 lbs. (pk.) \$5.15; 60 lbs. (bu.) \$19.65**

U. S. NO. 4 (WHITE KENTUCKY WONDER). (63 days.) This variety was developed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture as a high yielding type of white seeded Kentucky Wonder, resistant to certain forms of rust. Plant is vigorous, with dark green leaves. The pods are dark green, oval, straight, long, averaging from 8 to 9 inches, and exceedingly attractive in appearance. The pods are stringless in the marketable stage, but tend to get stringy when older. This variety is exceedingly productive and very desirable for market or home use.

**$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 60c; 2 lbs. \$1.10, Postpaid
Not prepaid, 15 lbs. (pk.) \$5.35; 60 lbs. (bu.) \$20.55**

✓ RIALTO. (60 days.) A white seeded Kentucky Wonder type. Plant vigorous and productive. Pods average about 7 inches in length, round, smooth, fairly straight, and stringless at all stages. Resistant to powdery mildew, to some forms of rust, and to bean mosaic.

**$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 60c; 2 lbs. \$1.10, Postpaid
Not prepaid, 15 lbs. (pk.) \$5.35; 60 lbs. (bu.) \$20.55**

LIMA BEANS

BUSH LIMA BEANS

Fordhook—Plant 1 bushel (60 lbs.) per acre.
Henderson—Plant 1 to 2 pecks (15 to 30 lbs.) per acre.

In the garden make two plantings at different times. With Fordhook plant 1 pound to 100 feet or with Henderson's plant $\frac{1}{2}$ pound to 100 feet at each planting for a family of 3 or 4 people.

CULTURE OF BUSH LIMA BEANS. In general, cultural requirements of Bush Lima Beans are similar to those given for green and wax podded bush beans, but they need more room (see page 7). Lima beans are not so hardy as string beans, and the ground should be warm when planting the seed. Fertilizer should be applied at least ten days before planting. In order to control soil diseases and get a better stand, it is always desirable to treat lima bean seed with Spergon before planting (see pages 51 and 64.) Plant in rows three feet apart, dropping a bean every two or two and one-half inches in the row, covering an inch deep. Thin to stand 4 or 5 inches in the row.

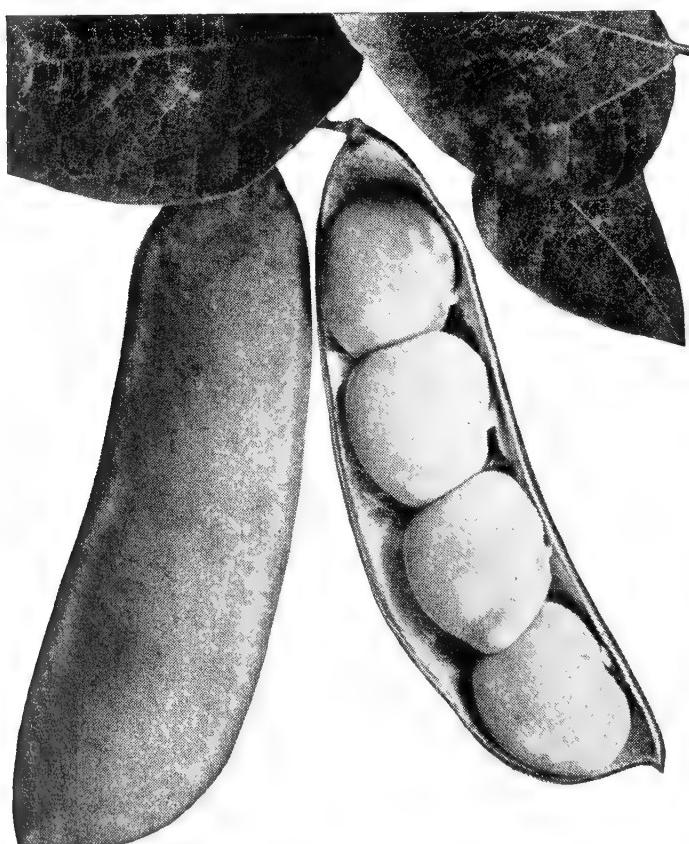
Write for special prices on larger quantities.



Fordhook-Concentrated

FORDHOOK 242 (new). (72 days.) This outstanding new strain of the Fordhook variety was developed after many years by the United States Department of Agriculture, and in 1945 it was a Bronze Medal Winner and the top ranking vegetable in the All-America trials. It is an excellent continuous bearer, producing a very heavy early yield, and is especially suitable to Florida because of its outstanding ability to make a heavy set and yield under high temperature conditions when regular strains of Fordhook have a tendency to shed their bloom. Numerous tests all over the south have shown that Fordhook 242 outyields regular Fordhook by an average of from 50 to 85 per cent in different seasons. The plants are as tall as regular Fordhook, grow more erect and have a more open appearance. Pods average 3 to 4 inches long by 1 to $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches wide and about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, and contain 3 to 4 thick beans. Green shell beans are very slightly smaller than regular Fordhook, have light green seed coats, and are of delicious, finely flavored edible quality. If you have not been successful in growing regular Fordhook in Florida by all means try Fordhook 242.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 65c; 2 lbs. \$1.20, Postpaid
Not prepaid, 15 lbs. (pk.) \$5.75; 60 lbs. (bu.) \$22.05



Typical pods of Fordhook 242

FORDHOOK-CONCENTRATED (75 days.) This highly bred strain has been developed for concentration of pods on the plant, making it easy to harvest, and for concentration in time of reaching maturity, practically all the beans maturing at one time, making successive harvests unnecessary. The plants are stocky, without tendrils and very prolific. Pods are dark green, very large, with thick fibrous walls giving them body for long distance shipments. Pods contain 3 to 4 large, very thick, plump beans of excellent quality.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 65c; 2 lbs. \$1.20, Postpaid
Not prepaid, 15 lbs. (pk.) \$5.75; 60 lbs. (bu.) \$22.05

HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA (Baby Lima). (65 days.) An early variety, hardy and a sure cropper. The plants are small and very productive. The pods are small in size, very short and narrow, thin, flat, straight to slightly curved. The seeds are smaller and not as plump as Fordhook. This variety matures about ten days earlier than Fordhook. The plants are more prolific than Fordhook, but the seeds and pods are smaller.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 60c; 2 lbs. \$1.10, Postpaid
Not prepaid, 15 lbs. (pk.) \$4.60; 60 lbs. (bu.) \$17.40

BUTTER OR GREEN SHELL BEANS

Used principally as Green Shell Beans, like Lima Beans
Old Florida Pole—Plant 1 peck (15 lbs.) per acre.

Old Florida Bush—Plant 1 to 2 pecks per acre.

In the garden plant 1 pound to 100 feet with bush, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound to 100 feet with pole for a family of 3 or 4 people.

Write for special prices on larger quantities.

OLD FLORIDA POLE. (75 days.) Culture similar to Green Podded Pole Beans (See page 7). Plant is tall, vigorous, and very prolific over a long bearing season. Pods, borne in clusters, are of medium size, flat, containing an average of 3 medium-sized, flat seeds. Seeds are of buff color spotted with reddish brown. A dependable, prolific variety for Florida.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 60c; 2 lbs. \$1.10, Postpaid
Not prepaid, 15 lbs. (pk.) \$4.75; 60 lbs. (bu.) \$18.00

OLD FLORIDA BUSH. (65 days.) Culture similar to Bush Lima Beans. This variety is similar to Old Florida Pole, but produces a bush or dwarf plant. Plant is small to medium in size, spreading, with semi-runners resembling somewhat Henderson's Bush Lima. Pods are flat, containing 3 or 4 beans. The seeds are small, flat, and of light buff color. It is earlier than Old Florida Pole, very prolific, drought-resistant, a sure-cropper, and of good quality.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 60c; 2 lbs. \$1.10, Postpaid
Not prepaid, 15 lbs. (pk.) \$4.60; 60 lbs. (bu.) \$17.40

B E E T

Plant 6 pounds per acre.

In the garden make three plantings at different times.
Plant 1 oz. to 100 feet of row at each planting for a family of 3 or 4 people.

CULTURE. Successful culture demands good soil, to which has been applied 600 to 1,200 pounds per acre of good standard vegetable fertilizer, 4-7-5 mixture. Plant seeds in rows 1½ to 2 feet apart and when 3 inches high thin to 3 or 4 inches apart in the row. In Florida, sow from latter part of September to March.

Prices quoted are postpaid.

Write for special prices on larger quantities.

EARLY BLOOD-RED MARKET. (56 days.) One of the earliest and most uniform beets ever introduced. Roots very attractive in appearance, slightly flattened globe, smooth, with small tap root, of dark red color outside. Flesh of deep dark red, tender, and excellent quality. Our stock is the result of many years of breeding.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; 1 lb. \$1.50

5 to 25 lbs. \$1.40 per lb.

CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN (Improved). (60 days.) This standard variety produces beets of uniform flattened globe shape, very much flattened at the top, of deep red color outside, with a deep purple color with little zoning inside. Sweet and tender.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; 1 lb. \$1.50

5 to 25 lbs. \$1.40 per lb.

DETROIT DARK RED. (68 days.) A very desirable, globe-shape beet, of dark red color, outside as well as inside, without white zoning; sweet and of excellent quality.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; 1 lb. \$1.50

5 to 25 lbs. \$1.40 per lb.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Sow ¼ pound in seed-bed to plant an acre.

In the garden sow 1 packet in seed bed for 15 plants to set 25 feet of row for a family of 3 or 4 people.

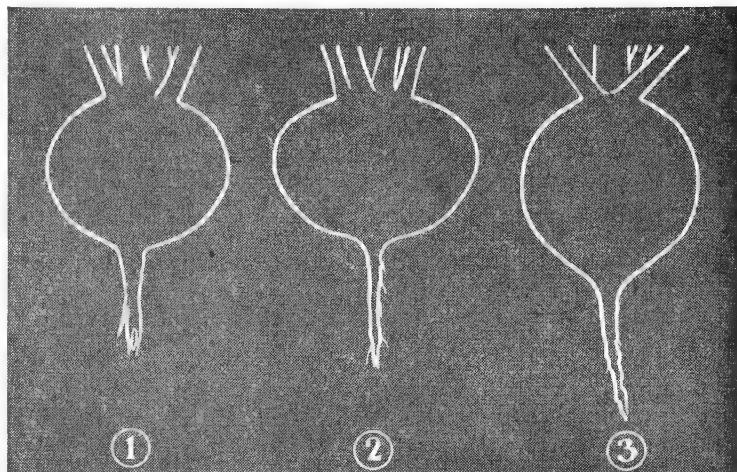
CULTURE. Sow seed and cultivate exactly the same as cabbage.

LONG ISLAND IMPROVED. (90 days from setting out plants.) Plants grow to a height of about two feet. Stems are thickly set with small, firm, cabbage-like heads, 1½ inches in diameter, maturing small heads successively. Cooked and served like cabbage, and are much more delicate in flavor than cabbage.

Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 45c; ¼ lb. \$1.40; 1 lb. \$5.00
5 to 25 lbs. \$4.90 per lb.



A typical head of Green Sprouting Broccoli



Comparison of root characteristics of beet varieties: (1) Early Blood-Red Market; (2) Crosby's Egyptian; (3) Detroit Dark Red.

SWISS CHARD or SPINACH BEET

Plant 4 pounds per acre.

In the garden plant one packet to 25 feet of row for a family of 3 or 4 people.

CULTURE. Plant like beets in the fall, winter, or spring, in rows 2 feet apart, and thin to 12 or 15 inches in the row. Stalks may be cooked and served like asparagus, or the stalks and leaves may be cooked and served as greens like spinach.

FORDHOOK GIANT. (68 days.) An outstanding Swiss Chard growing to great size. The thick, fleshy, dark green leaves are much crinkled or savoyed, and the pearly white stems are very broad, thick, and fleshy. A very vigorous, hardy grower, producing high yields.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15; ¼ lb. 45c; 1 lb. \$1.50
5 to 25 lbs. \$1.40 per lb.

RHUBARB CHARD. (60 days.) A Swiss chard with stalks of rhubarb ruby red color, which reddish color extends out through the veins into the rich dark green, heavily crumpled leaves.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.15; 1 lb. \$4.00
5 to 25 lbs. \$3.90 per lb.

SUGAR AND STOCK BEET

CULTURE. Plant 4 to 6 pounds per acre in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart, and thin to 6 inches apart in the row.

SUGAR BEET, KLEIN WANZLEBEN. (85 days.) This variety is the most valuable for sugar making and stock feeding.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35; 1 lb. \$1.00
5 to 25 lbs. 90c per lb.

STOCK BEET, MAMMOTH LONG RED. (80 days.) An enormous yielder and one of the very best for dairymen.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35; 1 lb. \$1.00
5 to 25 lbs. 90c per lb.

BROCCOLI

Sow ¼ to ½ pound in seed-bed to plant an acre.

In the garden plant 1 packet to 40 feet of row, or sow 1 packet in seed-bed for 25 plants to set 40 feet of row for a family of 3 or 4 people.

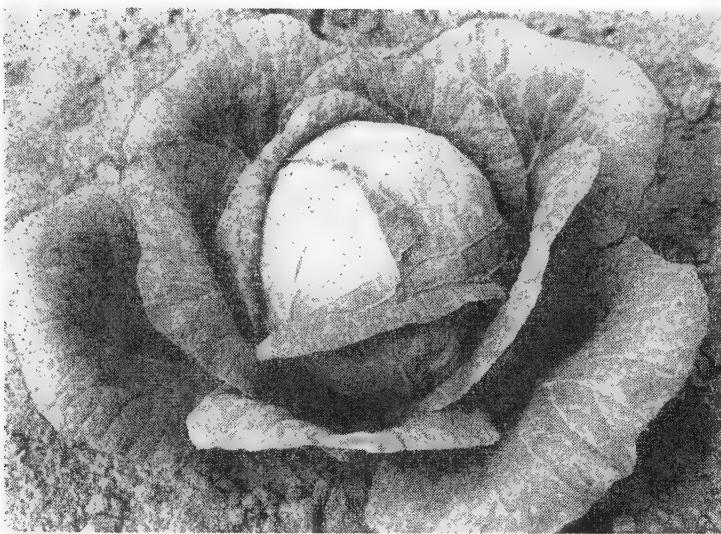
GREEN SPROUTING OR CALABRESE. (60 days from setting out plants to edible stage.) In Florida, seed may be planted in seed-beds from September to January. Plants should be set in rows 3 feet apart, and 1½ to 2 feet apart in the row. When the main head is cut, thick stems form at the base of leaves on the stalk below. At the end of each branch a medium-sized green head develops. These small heads should be cut with 4 to 5 inches of stem, and tied in bunches for market.

Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.50
5 to 25 lbs. \$3.40 per lb.

CABBAGE

Sow 6 ounces in seed-bed to plant an acre or plant 12 ounces per acre in field.

For the garden, sow 1 packet in seed-bed for 50 plants to set 60 feet of row for a family of 3 or 4 people.



*A Typical Plant of
Kilgore's Early Copenhagen Market (Strain No. 86)*

CULTURE. Cabbage is a heavy feeder and should be grown rapidly. For maximum yields on sandy loam soils 1500 to 2000 lbs. per acre of a 4-7-5 fertilizer mixture should be applied in the row a few days prior to setting plants. In addition, two or three side dressings of Nitrate of Potash or Nitrate of Soda should be made at three to four week intervals. You cannot grow a big, heavy crop of cabbage on a starvation ration. Where planted in seed beds, which is the desirable and common practice, plant seed thin in drills 6 inches apart, cover $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, using 6 ounces of seed for an acre of plants, and do not make the soil in seed-beds as rich as soil where plants are to be set. When seed is planted in the field, use 12 ounces of seed per acre. Make rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart and set plants 12 to 18 inches apart in row, depending on variety and size of head you wish to produce. If you desire small heads, crowd the plants; for large heads, place further apart. For the control of cabbage insects and diseases see pages 52, 56 and 63.

To control downy mildew disease in cabbage seed-beds use Wettable Spergon or Copper-A Compound (See pages 63 and 64). For the prevention of downy mildew and other cabbage diseases in the field use Dithane D-14 spray or Dithane dust.

Although most of our cabbage seed is grown in disease-free territory in the Puget Sound section of Washington, it is a safe precaution, to control black rot, black leg, alternaria leafspot and peppery leafspot on cabbage, to soak the seed in hot water at 122° F. for 25 minutes. With cauliflower, soak the seed for only 15 to 18 minutes.

The number of days in parentheses after each variety indicates the relative number of days to secure marketable heads from setting out plants in the field or garden. From the time seed is sown until the plants are ready for the field or garden thirty to thirty-five days are usually required.

Prices quoted are postpaid.

Write for prices on larger quantities.

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD. (62 days.) Our stock has been bred and selected especially for earliness. It is a week earlier than the old type Jersey Wakefield and is just as large. Very resistant to cold weather. The small, medium-sized, conical-shaped, pointed heads are very firm, of finest quality, and especially desirable for home use.

**Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c; 1 lb. \$2.80
5 to 25 lbs. \$2.70 per lb.**

CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD. (70 days.) The heads are larger and broader at the base, not quite so pointed and later in maturing than Early Jersey Wakefield. Of uniform size, very solid and of very desirable market quality. Very resistant to cold weather and premature seeding.

**Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c; 1 lb. \$2.80
5 to 25 lbs. \$2.70 per lb.**

COPENHAGEN MARKET (Early Strain No. 86). (68 days.) Our early strain of Copenhagen Market has become very popular in all the large important cabbage producing sections of Florida. It is short-stemmed, compact with very solid, round, medium-sized heads, having few outer leaves, thus facilitating close planting, very uniform in shape, and matures practically all at the same time. This uniform maturity is desirable from a marketing standpoint.

**Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c; 1 lb. \$2.80
5 to 25 lbs. \$2.70 per lb.**

CORNELL EARLY DANISH (New). (82 days.) This new cabbage was developed especially for muck where a small to medium-sized head is desired. On sandy soils the plants make too small heads and on such soils Florida Danish would be preferred. The plants are of relatively small size, somewhat open in growth, with thick, leathery leaves which resist cold damage. The heads average 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. on muck, are very uniform, round in shape, and very hard, which makes them ship and hold up well on the market. Very resistant to bursting in the field, even if left after reaching marketable stage. An excellent cabbage to grow on muck for long distance shipment.

Sold out until September 1, 1949

EARLY ROUND DUTCH. (71 days.) A hardy, and dependable variety of round-headed cabbage. Heads are firm and of high quality. Plants vigorous, small, and compact, with erect leaves and short stems. Suitable for close planting, but must be fertilized more heavily if planted close in order to produce size. Very slow to bolt or produce "seeders" and withstands cold weather better than any other early round-headed variety. Especially well suited for muck land production.

**Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c; 1 lb. \$2.80
5 to 25 lbs. \$2.70 per lb.**

FLORIDA DANISH (New). (85 days.) This new cabbage was developed for muck where a medium to large-sized head is desired, and for sandy loam soils where it makes a medium-sized head. It is an early Danish type of cabbage, maturing four to five weeks earlier than Danish Ballhead or Hollander. Very compact plant growth, the thick, dark green leaves having a tendency to fold over the top of the head protecting it from cold damage. Can be harvested at any stage because the heads are hard from the start, and are very heavy for their size, averaging about 4 lbs. in weight on muck and 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. on sandy loam soils. Not subject to splitting if left in the field several weeks after maturing. An ideal market cabbage to grow on either muck or sandy loam soils for long distance shipment to northern markets. Stands rough handling without shredding or bursting of the heads. Most Danish type cabbage requires too long to mature. Florida Danish and Cornell Early Danish, both developed by Cornell University, are quick maturing, hard heading, dark green, cold-resistant cabbage.

Seed supply extremely limited

**Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.40; 1 lb. \$5.00
5 to 25 lbs. \$4.90 per lb.**

MIDSEASON MARKET. (75 days.) As a result of some trial plantings made in the Everglades muck and elsewhere in Florida, this variety shows much promise. Our strain is uniform as to type and time of maturity, cutting over 50% perfect heads at the first harvest when seeded in the field. The heads are of medium size, hard, globe-shaped on short stems. Leaves are dark green, thick and leathery, making this variety hardy and resistant to cold damage, and also making it a good shipper in bags, the heads not being bruised so readily as other varieties. Of crisp texture and good quality.

**Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c; 1 lb. \$2.80
5 to 25 lbs. \$2.70 per lb.**



Three popular round-headed cabbage varieties. From left to right: Golden Acre, Early Glory of Enkhuizen, Savoy-Chieftain.

GOLDEN ACRE. (64 days.) An extremely early, small to medium-sized round-head cabbage of the Copenhagen Market type, but considerably earlier than most stocks of Copenhagen Market. Our strain of this variety heads up very uniformly and is exceptionally well bred, with inner leaves shorter than the head.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c; 1 lb. \$2.80
5 to 25 lbs. \$2.70 per lb.

EARLY GLORY OF ENKHUIZEN. (78 days.) A splendid medium-early, round-headed type. Somewhat similar to Copenhagen Market, but slightly later, larger, with a darker green color, and a heavier yield. The heads are protected by large thick, over-lapping wrapper leaves, thus resisting cold damage. Heads are very solid, of medium size, and of excellent shipping and market quality.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c; 1 lb. \$2.80
5 to 25 lbs. \$2.70 per lb.

ALL HEAD EARLY. (78 days.) This cabbage is well named, as it is early for a flat-headed variety and has comparatively few outer leaves, being almost all head. It develops a larger-sized plant than the early pointed and round-headed varieties. The large, solid, deep flat heads are uniform in shape, size and maturity. Withstands heat and drought better than most other varieties, and is a heavy yielder.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c; 1 lb. \$2.80
5 to 25 lbs. \$2.70 per lb.

STEIN'S EARLY FLAT DUTCH. (90 days.) This is an old standard, hardy, winter variety. It produces a very large-sized plant, spreading in growth, with few large, broad outer leaves. The head is of large size, flat, and very solid.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c; 1 lb. \$2.80
5 to 25 lbs. \$2.70 per lb.

SAVOY, CHIEFTAIN. (90 days.) Savoy cabbage is commonly called "curly-leaf" or "curly" cabbage. It has a distinct flavor which is favored by many people. The plant is of large growth. The large, rich, dark green leaves are uniformly wrinkled or savoyed and curled. The heads are medium in size, hard, and stand a long time without bursting. The best variety of the savoy type for Florida.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 95c; 1 lb. \$3.30
5 to 25 lbs. \$3.20 per lb.

RED ACRE. (72 days.) This variety fills a long felt need in being the only red cabbage that matures very early for a red, only a few days later than Early Copenhagen Market. The plant is small, compact and makes good-sized round, hard, deep red colored heads. Very uniform as to type. Especially desirable for muck land production in Florida.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10; 1 lb. \$3.80
5 to 25 lbs. \$3.70 per lb.

CHINESE CABBAGE

Also known as Celery Cabbage, although it is not a true cabbage, and grows more like a Cos or Romaine lettuce.

Plant 1 pound per acre.

In the garden make two plantings at different times.

Plant 1 packet to 40 feet of row at each planting for a family of 3 or 4 people.

CULTURE. This is distinctly a cool-weather plant and should not be planted for a spring or summer crop, because it quickly bolts to seed in hot weather. It should be planted only for a late fall and winter crop. Seeds should be planted in 2½ to 3 foot rows where the crop is to mature, thinning out as the plants develop to stand 8 to 12 inches in the row. May be started in seed-bed and transplanted like cabbage, but usually does better when started in the field or garden where crop is to mature. If started in seed-bed, only half as much seed is required as for field or garden planting. Chinese Cabbage makes excellent cole slaw. It may also be boiled like ordinary cabbage. It is a very tender, healthful vegetable and very nutritious and digestible.

CHIHILI (PEKIN CELERY CABBAGE). (70 days from seed planting in field or garden to edible stage.) This strain surpasses all other varieties of Chinese cabbage. It is sure heading, maturing into long, slender, very firm, well blanched, crisp, tender and sweet heads, readily salable in any market. The heads become 18 to 20 inches tall, 3½ to 4 inches thick, tapered near the tip, solid, sweet and tender.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; 1 lb. \$3.00
5 to 25 lbs. \$2.90 per lb.

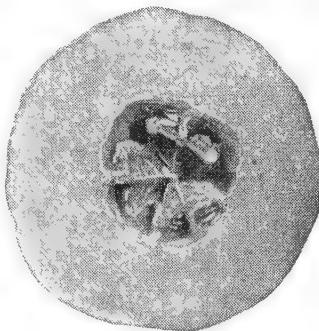
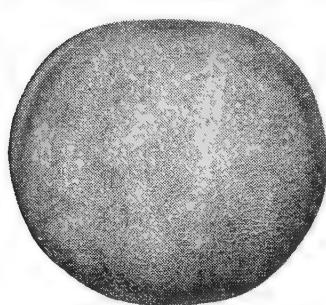


Chihili (Pekin Celery Cabbage)

CANTALOUE

Plant 1 to 2 pounds per acre.

In the garden plant 1 packet to 50 feet of row for a family of 3 or 4 people.



Smith's Perfect (Yellow Dew)

CULTURE. General cultural requirements, diseases and insects and their control, similar to those of cucumber. (See page 16.) Plant in hills 4 by 5 feet apart, dropping 5 to 6 seeds to a hill. Place fertilizer, 4-7-5 mixture, around the hill and make second application when the vines start to run. Thin out to two plants to the hill when 4 inches high. May be planted in 5 foot rows, thinning plants to 2 feet between every 2 plants in the row. For an earlier melon crop and to get ahead of the melon worms, use *Hotcaps*. (See page 71.)

The number of days after each variety represents the time from seed planting to first picking under average spring conditions in Florida.

Prices quoted are postpaid.

Write for special prices on larger quantities.

SMITH'S PERFECT (YELLOW DEW). (90 days.) This variety is very resistant to downy mildew disease commonly called blight or rust, also resists aphids. It is a very good commercial type, making medium-sized fruits, (averaging about 4 lbs. each), round in shape, covered with a uniform fine netting. For market it is best to harvest fruits a little on the green side just as they begin to turn yellow. The flesh is firm, very thick, with a small seed cavity of attractive deep orange or salmon color, and has a most delicious flavor. No other cantaloupe or muskmelon can compare with this variety in delicious quality.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; 1/4 lb. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.50
5 to 25 lbs. per lb. \$3.40

BANANA. (95 days.) A vigorous growing, hardy variety, which produces a high yield over a long season. Fruits smooth, slender, averaging 14 inches in length, three to five inches in diameter, weighing about 8 lbs., tapering at both ends, shaped somewhat as the name indicates. Lemon colored skin when mature with salmon colored flesh, of delicious eating quality.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; 1/4 lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00
5 to 25 lbs. \$1.90 per lb.

HALE'S BEST, No. 36. (75 days.) An improved strain of Hale's Best, developed for uniformity in shape and complete netting. Fruits are round in shape, with very heavy, coarse netting, and average about three pounds in weight. Flesh thick, with small seed cavity, deep salmon in color, very sweet and of fine quality. The earliest and best shipping cantaloupe for Florida.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; 1/4 lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00
5 to 25 lbs. \$1.90 per lb.

TEXAS RESISTANT NO. 1. (80 days.) Developed as an early maturing, very productive, small to medium-sized, round, heavily netted, firm rind melon of good quality. The vines are very resistant to downy mildew and to aphids, and are somewhat resistant to melon worms. The fruits will average 4½ inches by 4 inches in diameter and will weigh 2 to 3 lbs. each. The flesh is rich salmon color, with a sweet flavor.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; 1/4 lb. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.50
5 to 25 lbs. per lb. \$3.40

CAULIFLOWER

Sow 4 ounces in seed-bed to plant an acre

In the garden sow one packet in protected seed-bed for thirty plants to set 50 feet for a family of 3 or 4 people.

No crop is affected more in its behavior by weather and soil conditions than is cauliflower. Because of the frequent spells of hot weather and high humidity during the winter months in Florida, which are not conducive for good cauliflower production, it has been difficult to produce this crop to perfection with ordinary varieties and strains of cauliflower seed. We have been working many years in an endeavor to secure strains of cauliflower which will do well under Florida climatic and soil conditions. As a result, we have found and are now offering strains which are particularly well suited to high temperature and humidity conditions.

CULTURE. We recommend starting plants in well prepared seed-beds where conditions provide for continuous rapid growth. A cauliflower plant which has once been checked or stunted in growth will never produce a large, well-formed head. Plant in seed-beds from September to December and cultivate the same as cabbage, spacing 2½ to 3 feet between rows and 18 to 24 inches in the row. Cauliflower needs a rich soil and plenty of moisture. Just as soon as the head develops to the size of a walnut, it is very important to draw the outer leaves over the head and tie with soft cord to produce attractive, pure white, solid heads.

To control black rot and black leg disease, soak seed for 15 to 18 minutes in hot water at 122° F.

The number of days in parentheses after each variety indicates the number of days to produce edible heads from setting out plants in the field or garden.

Prices quoted are postpaid.
Write for special prices on larger quantities.

SUPER SNOWBALL. (55 days.) This is a very early maturing strain of the Snowball type, which, because of the curled formation of the leaves over the head protects it from the sun and from freezing. The dwarf, compact plants are strong, vigorous, with many short, large, round, broad, heavy, spreading, light green leaves, and a short stout stem. The heads are broad, large, smooth, solid, pure white in color, and exceedingly uniform; under proper growing conditions, producing over 90% grade one heads. Highly recommended as an early winter crop, to mature in cold weather.

Pkt. 25c; 1/2 oz. \$1.90; oz. \$2.75; 1/4 lb. \$8.25
1 lb. \$30.00

SNOWDRIFT. (62 days.) This is one of the surest headers known, and is especially well adapted to withstand the hot, humid climatic conditions prevalent in Florida. The vigorous plants grow larger and taller than Snowball, are more compact and upright in growth, with long, tall, rather narrow, elliptical shape, erect, growing, dark green leaves, which protect the head or curd in its early growth. The large, snow-white, attractive heads are very deep, heavy, and firm or solid, even under relatively hot, humid growing conditions, making this an ideal variety for early spring production in Florida. Very free of leafy and ricy heads. A most desirable type for long distance shipment.

Pkt. 25c; 1/2 oz. \$1.90; oz. \$2.75; 1/4 lb. \$8.25
1 lb. \$30.00



Snowdrift Cauliflower

For Best Results Plant Kilgore's "Bred-Rite" Seeds

CARROT

Plant 4 pounds per acre.

In the garden make three plantings at different times.

Plant 2 packets to 100 feet of row at each planting for a family of 3 or 4 people.

CULTURE. Sow in good, deeply worked, fine, loose soil, enriched with 800 to 1200 pounds per acre of a good vegetable fertilizer, in drills 1½ to 2 feet apart, and cover seed ¼ to ½ inch deep. When 2 inches high, thin out to 2 to 3 inches apart. Carrots can be planted in Florida from August to March.

Prices quoted are postpaid.

Write for special prices on larger quantities.

DANVERS HALF LONG. (75 days.) Our stock of this variety is half stump or semi-pointed, from 6 to 7 inches in length from the crown to the tip. The shoulder at the crown is from 1½ to 1¾ inches thick, and tapers uniformly to a thickness of about ¾-inch just where the root begins to taper to the tip. The tops are a little larger than those of Chantenay, and the crown is flat without a depression. The roots are smooth and attractive in appearance.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75
5 to 25 lbs. \$1.65 per lb.

IMPERATOR. (77 days.) The roots range from 7 to 8 inches in length, with a shoulder diameter of 1¼ to 1¾ inches, smooth, uniformly tapered to a semi-blunt end, deep rich orange color, both exterior and interior with comparatively inconspicuous core. The flesh is of rich orange color, extending to the center of the root, with an indistinct core; fine grained, tender and of excellent quality. The tops are of medium size, but strong enough for good bunching. For shipping quality, attractiveness and popularity in the market, Kilgore's Bred-Rite strain of Imperator is superior to other long-rooted varieties.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75
5 to 25 lbs. \$1.65 per lb.



Comparison of root characteristics of carrot varieties. *From left to right:* Imperator, Nantes (Coreless), Danvers Half Long, Red Core Chantenay.

RED CORE CHANTENAY. (72 days.) This is an improved type of Chantenay. The roots are tapered, less stump rooted, and slightly longer than the old Chantenay, averaging about 6 inches. The interior is solid orange colored without the usual lemon color in the core. The flesh is very tender and sweet, which with the excellent outside color and shape combines to make this variety exceptionally valuable for the market.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75
5 to 25 lbs. \$1.65 per lb.

NANTES. (70 days.) We have the true type, which is long and cylindrical, about 5½ to 6½ inches long and 1 to 1½ inches thick, very stump rooted with a small rat tail. The color is clear orange-red and the core is rather undefined, being of the same color as the flesh so that it is called "Coreless." The tops are small and short, but heavier than ordinary stocks of Nantes, and the root is very fine-grained, tender, delicate, sweet, and of highest edible quality. An excellent high quality variety for the home garden and local market.

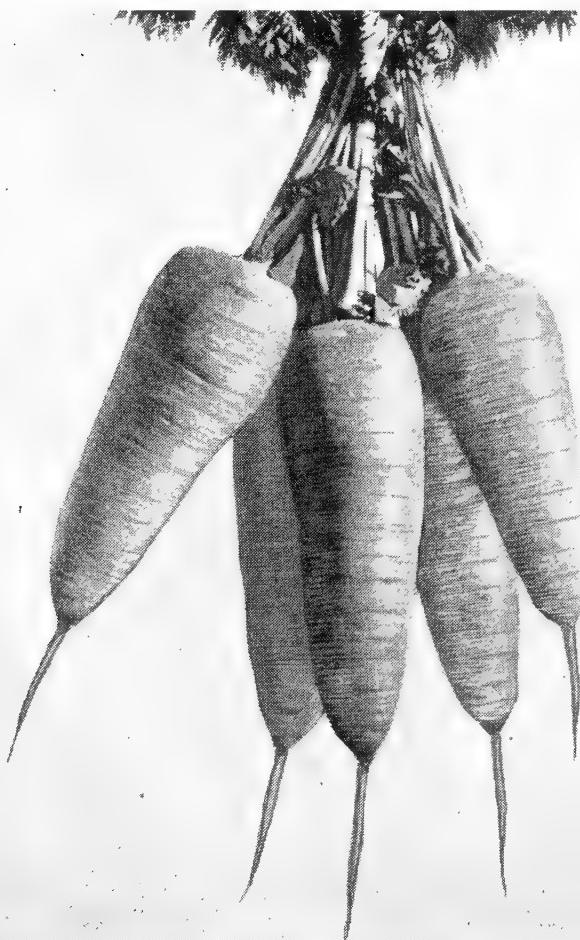
Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75
5 to 25 lbs. \$1.65 per lb.

LONG ORANGE, IMPROVED. (86 days.) Our stock is the true thick-shouldered strain of Long Orange, 1¾ to 2 inches thick at the shoulders, 10 to 12 inches long, and tapering in a straight line to the tip. The tops are rather large. Popular in sections of Florida where a smooth, reddish-colored, long rooted carrot is desired.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75
5 to 25 lbs. \$1.65 per lb.

YELLOW BELGIAN (Stock Carrot). (95 days.) The giant among carrots. Grown exclusively for stock, very large, 12 inches long from crown to tip, and 2½ inches thick at shoulder. Pale yellow skin and flesh. Hardy, heavy yielder and very nutritious for stock.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; 1 lb. \$1.50
5 to 25 lbs. \$1.40 per lb.



Red Core Chantenay Carrot

CELERY

Sow $\frac{1}{2}$ pound in seed-bed to plant an acre.
For the garden sow 1 packet in a well protected seed-bed for 150 plants to set 50 feet of row for a family of 3 or 4 people.
Prices quoted on celery seed are postpaid. Write for special prices on larger quantities.



Typical plants of Green Florida Pascal Celery ready for packing in Howard crates.
CULTURE OF CELERY

First sowings in Florida are made the latter part of June and continue to December. The main sowings for a winter crop are usually made in July or early August, and for the spring crop, grown principally on muck, they are usually made in October and early November. Celery seed is always planted in protected seed-beds. The soil must be put in perfectly fine condition and made into beds 4 to 6 or more inches high, to prevent overflow in case of heavy rains. When in condition—thoroughly and finely pulverized, well fertilized at least 10 days before sowing seed, moist, and made perfectly smooth and level—sow the seed broadcast or in rows 6 inches apart, using 1 pound of seed to from 125 to 150 yards of bed 3 feet wide. The seed should be barely covered with soil.

We recommend use of burlap or white muslin as a cover over the seed-bed, stretching it on a tent-shaped or slanting frame built over the seed-bed, with the sides about 12 inches from the ground to provide ample circulation of air. This seed-bed cover will serve as a shade and also break the force of heavy rains. After the seed is sown, it is desirable to sprinkle with cool water by means of hand sprinkling pots with a very fine spray in order to keep the soil cool and moist, which tends to increase the germination of celery seed during the hot summer months. With surface irrigation, fresh cool water should be circulated continuously around the beds. For the control of insects and diseases of celery see pages 52, 55, 56, and 63. For the control of pink rot of celery use Granular Aero Cyanamid.

When plants in seed-bed are 6 inches high, transplant to the field in double rows 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, with 7 inches between the double rows, and set the plants 4 to 5 inches apart in the row. The plants may be set in single rows 3 feet apart, allowing 4 to 5 inches between plants in the row. The Pascal varieties should always be planted at least 5 inches in the row. To grow fine celery, a large supply of moisture and fertilizer is essential from the time the seed is sown in the seed-beds until the crop is ready for harvest.

The number of days in parentheses after each variety indicates the relative number of days to marketable stage or harvest from setting out plants in the field or garden. It usually requires about seven or eight weeks to grow plants large enough to be set in the field.

In May and June, at the beginning of the celery seed planting season in Florida each year, we test samples of all our celery seed in our laboratory germinator, and also in outdoor seed-beds at Sanford and Plant City, and the germination is printed on every package of celery seed so our customers will know how much to plant in order to secure a satisfactory stand in the seed-bed.

GREEN FLORIDA PASCAL (Volante type). (125 days.)

A very vigorous, compact growing variety, with large, broad, rounded, heavy dark green leaves, and with broad, semi-round, medium long, exceedingly thick, very meaty, solid, smooth, glossy, attractive appearing ribs. The ribs or petioles will average about $7\frac{1}{2}$ or 8 inches to the first joint, and plants will range from 20 to 23 inches overall. It develops a much better heart than other varieties of the Green Pascal type. The ribs or stalks are of ideal edible quality, being tender, brittle, stringless, and crisp. Even the outermost stalks possess an unsurpassed flavor and are surprisingly rich and nutty. Our strain of this variety has been developed for smooth ribs, (free of ridging) for a high rib count per plant, and a somewhat taller and more compact growth, and better heart formation than other strains of Green Pascal. This stock is not subject to premature seeding, and can be grown at any time during the fall, winter or spring in Florida. It is important not to cut this variety too soon, as it requires 2 to 3 weeks more time in the field than varieties of the Golden type, but will outyield the Golden type 40 to 50 per cent. The yield and quality are materially cut down if harvested too soon. Set plants of this variety at least 5 to 6 inches apart in the row for large sizes and heavy yields. The seeds of green Pascal are larger than Golden type celery, and therefore seed of this variety should be planted about 25% to 50% heavier by weight than other varieties in order to get the same stand.

Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.00; 1 oz. \$1.50
 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$4.00; 1 lb. \$15.00

TALL NON-BOLTING GOLDEN PLUME (Leinhart Special). (115 days.) This variety of the special type is extremely resistant to bolting during periods of low temperature. It makes a very short, compact top growth with good average length ribs, 7 to 8 inches to the first joint, with enormous size. An extremely heavy yielder, producing a very high percentage of $2\frac{1}{2}$'s, 3's and 4's when grown on muck. Although our strain of this variety has been selected for more uniform, longer ribs, it is not recommended for a mid-winter crop, but is especially suitable for a spring crop on muck because it resists premature seeding.

Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.10; 1 oz. \$1.75; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$5.50;
1 lb. \$20.00

KILGORE'S SHORT TOP PRIDE. (115 days.) This strain of the Pride type has been selected for a shorter, more compact top growth, with almost as long ribs or petioles as the regular Pride. It has larger, broader leaves than Tall Non-bolting Golden Plume and Regular Pride. It is especially valuable for early fall and late spring production on muck, when the regular Pride may have a tendency to grow too tall and leafy. It is somewhat slower in growth than regular Pride, requiring about ten days more time to make. An exceedingly well selected, uniform, hardy stock, notwithstanding poor growing conditions somewhat better than other varieties of the "Special" type. Especially valuable for close culture on muck where rows are 20 to 24 inches apart, but requires somewhat heavier fertilization than other varieties of the Golden type.

Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.10; 1 oz. \$1.75; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$5.50;
1 lb. \$20.00

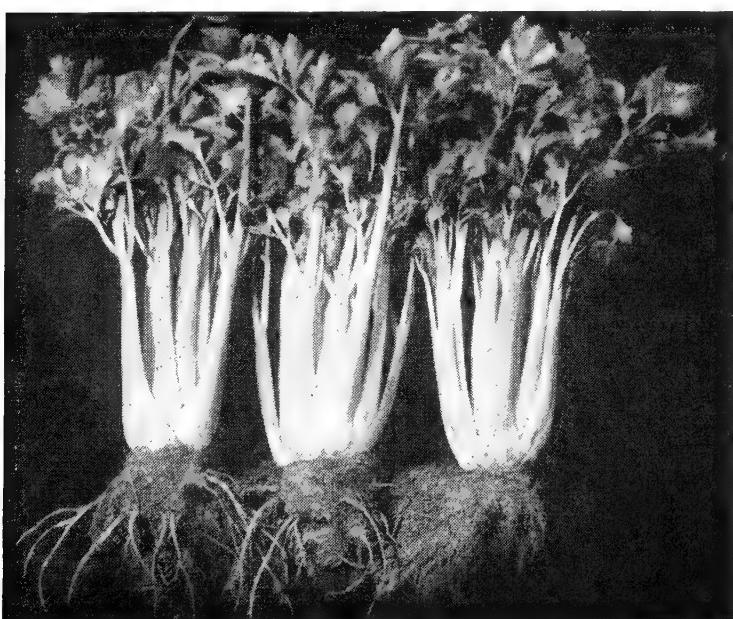
FLORIDA GOLDEN NO. 15 (SCHNECK'S IMPROVED).

(115 days.) After many years of breeding, selecting, and testing by our breeding department, we introduced this improved variety. It is intermediate between the Old Golden and Special or Golden Plume types, possessing the desirable characteristics of both types. It is recommended especially for a Florida mid-winter crop because it withstands cold weather better than most varieties of the Special or Golden Plume type. Our Improved stock has been selected for uniformly long, thick, round ribs, large full hearts of rich golden yellow color, and for heavy yields of good sizes. The ribs average eight to ten inches to the first joint, are not thin and flat, but are rounded and exceptionally thick. The plants range from 21 to 24 inches over all, making a most attractive pack. This is one of the best varieties for a mid-winter crop in Florida, but is not as well suited to hot weather conditions of spring as is Kilgore's Pride.

Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.10; 1 oz. \$1.65; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$5.00;
1 lb. \$18.00

KILGORE'S PRIDE (Regular Strain). (105 days.) The Kilgore Seed Company has spent a great deal of time, effort and expense in improving this stock of the Special or Golden Plume type of celery. It is very early in maturity, produces a vigorous growth, with very broad, flat to semi-round, thick ribs or petioles, eight to ten inches to the first joint, ranging from 22 to 25 inches over all, making a very attractive pack. Unlike other strains of the Golden Plume or Wonderful type, Kilgore's strain of Pride bleaches more slowly and does not go soft so quickly. It develops a good heavy heart, and is an exceedingly heavy yielder of good sizes, with large heavy butts. This is an excellent early winter and spring celery for Florida. One of the finest varieties of celery ever developed for Florida. Has been developed and selected for resistance to premature seed stalk development, and does not go soft or pithy in cold or in hot weather. It is more resistant to blight and withstands poor growing conditions better than other varieties of the Special Type.

Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.10; 1 oz. \$1.65; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$5.00;
1 lb. \$18.00



Three plants of Kilgore's Pride (Regular Strain)
selected for stock seed production

COLLARD

Sow $\frac{1}{4}$ pound in seed-bed to plant an acre, or plant
 $\frac{1}{2}$ pound per acre in field.

For the garden make two sowings at different times. Sow 1 packet in seed-bed for 35 plants for each planting to set 50 feet of row, or plant one packet in 50 feet of row at each planting for a family of 3 or 4 people.

CULTURE. Collard is an old standby for winter greens all over the South. May be started in seed-beds or seed may be planted direct in the field, in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart, with plants 14 to 18 inches apart in the row. Use about 800 pounds of a 4-7-5 fertilizer per acre before setting plants. Collard can be planted every month of the year in Florida, but it grows best and produces the highest edible quality during cool weather. This vegetable should be included in every Florida family garden, as it is very hardy, easy to grow and will furnish an abundance of greens, high in health-producing vitamins.

The number of days in parentheses after each variety indicates the number of days from setting out plants to harvest. It requires about a month in the seed-bed to get plants from seed sowing to transplanting stage.

Prices quoted are postpaid.

Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Seed supply of all Collard very limited until August 1949

LOUISIANA SWEET (Dark Green Strain). (50 days.)

Unlike other Collards the leaf blades develop from the base up the entire length of the leaf-stem, making a very attractive, heavier-foliaged type. The plant has been bred to develop a deep, compact, rosette center with a large mass of thick, tender, dark green leaves entirely free of purple or red color.

Sold out until July 1949

GEORGIA OR SOUTHERN. (50 days.) A non-heading type of the cabbage family, very extensively grown for greens in home and commercial gardens in Florida. Plant grows from two to three feet tall, is erect and spreading, with many large, undulated leaves on a white stem. Withstands cold as well as heat, and adverse soil conditions. A high yielding hardy type, of excellent quality when cooked. This is the old standard variety for Florida and the South, and is used more extensively than any other variety.

Sold out until July 1949

CABBAGE COLLARD. (52 days.) This collard is claimed to have been developed from a cross between Georgia Collard and Jersey Wakefield Cabbage. It inherits the hardiness of the collard, and develops a large, loose cluster of cabbage flavored, tender leaves, which can be left on the plant and picked as needed. Plants are rather compact and grow one and one-half to two feet high.

Sold out until July 1949

VATES (new). This new variety of collard we are introducing for the first time this season, is an outstanding development. It was developed by Dr. M. M. Parker, Horticulturist and Vice Director of the Virginia Truck Experiment Station at Norfolk, Va. It makes a very large, vigorous, rather low growing plant, not subject to wind damage, with very large, broad, heavy, thick leaf blades, the leaf blade developing from the base of the short stem or petiole. The leaves are smooth with an attractive deep, dark green color, the stems and leaves never turning yellow or purplish even in the coldest weather or on poor soils. It retains this deep green color in shipment and on the markets. It ships and holds up, retaining a fresh appearance, much longer than other varieties. It is an enormous yielder, large growers in the Norfolk area claiming they average 700 bushels per acre, and as high as 1000 bushels per acre have been secured. It is very slow to bolt to seed in cold or hot weather. It is exceedingly uniform as to plant type and free of mixture, our stock having been grown direct from the originator's most recent selection. In quality it is claimed to be superior to any of the old standard varieties.

Sold out until July 1949

CUCUMBER

Plant 2 pounds per acre.

In the garden plant 1 packet to 50 feet of row for a family of 3 or 4 people.

CULTURE. Rich, moist, sandy loam soil is the best for growing cucumbers. The soil should be well fertilized with a good vegetable fertilizer such as a 4-7-5 mixture applied at the rate of 1200 lbs. to a ton per acre a week or ten days before planting. The early "cukes" bring the money, and to get them early you must figure on protecting them with troughs, because they are sensitive to cold, and sometimes the slightest frost will ruin the crop. Fall plantings are made in late August and in September. Spring planting in Florida begins early in January and continues through February. Plant in rows 5 to 6 feet apart, 6 inches apart in the row, and thin to 1 or 2 feet between every two plants in the row. Sometimes it is difficult to get a stand early if the ground is wet and cold, as the seed will rot before it germinates. Frequently two or three plantings have to be made to get an early stand. In fact, many successful growers make three or four plantings side by side, in the same field, at intervals of four or five days so that in case of frost or some disaster to the planting that is already up, there is another stand of seed just ready to come out of the ground, which would mean a gain of six to ten days as compared to planting over again. The time gained by several plantings might mean hundreds of dollars in extra profits by securing earlier maturity, as compared to planting over. A row of oats planted between every two rows of cucumbers makes a good windbreak.

Cucumbers are pollinated by either hived or wild bees. In isolated locations it is always desirable to provide a strong hive of bees in cucumber fields in order to insure perfect pollination and a good set of fruits. The bees should not be placed in the field until the cucumbers begin to blossom, in order to provide food for the bees so they will remain in the cucumber fields. Without proper pollination the cucumbers are deformed, or at least a large percentage of bottlenecks and nubbins are produced, and a small set of fruits develop, due to lack of bees to facilitate proper pollination of the female blossoms with pollen carried by the bees from male blossoms.

For the control of insects and diseases on cucumbers see pages 53, 55, 57 and 63. To control angular leaf spot treat seed with mercuric chloride (See page 51.) The best control for downy mildew, sometimes called "rust," is Dithane D-14 spray or Dithane dust. (See page 63.) The most effective and safest control for aphides and some other cucumber insects is Isotox. (See page 61.)

For an earlier Cucumber crop and as a protection against beetles, use *Hotcaps*. (See page 71.)

The number of days after each variety represents the time from seed planting to first picking under average spring or fall conditions in Florida.

Prices quoted are postpaid.
Write for special prices on larger quantities.

EARLY GREEN MARKET (MARKETER OR NEW MARKET). (50 days.) This variety comes from a cross of Straight 8 and A and C type. It produces a cucumber similar in shape and size to Straight 8, but it holds its dark green color much better, especially in late spring. It averages about 8 inches in length, and is especially desired by the eastern and southern markets where a medium size cucumber is preferred. It is particularly admired for the neat appearance and uniformity of its many fruits, which are of an exceptionally rich, uniform, dark green color down to the blossom end. It seems to stand intense heat of late spring better than other varieties. Exceedingly prolific, throwing an exceptionally large number of female blossoms per plant. The fruits are exceptionally uniform in size, shape and color, with practically no jumbos or oversize even when not harvested for several days. It will average over 90 per cent fancies. Buyers pay a premium for this cucumber, when other varieties go begging at lower prices.

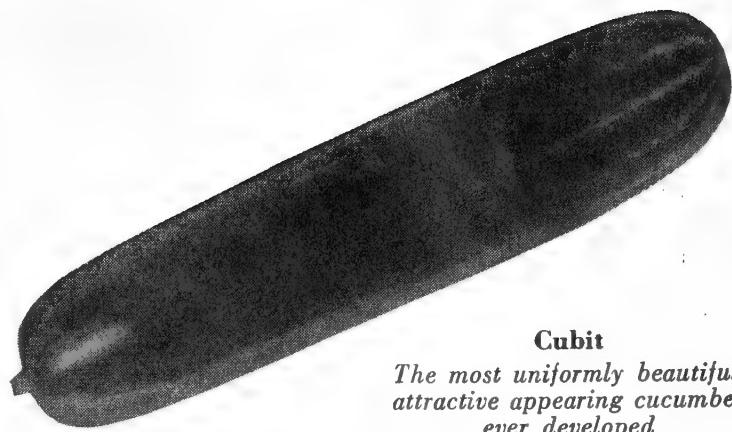
Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; 1 lb. \$2.50
5 to 25 lbs. \$2.40 per lb.



A field and typical fruits of Early Green Market cucumbers.

CUBIT (42 days.) Cubit is a very popular variety of cucumber because of its outstanding good qualities. The plants are very prolific, earlier than A and C and Colorado varieties. The smooth fruits are of dark green color, and average about $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, are cylindrical in shape with blunt ends, without any taper, and with a very small seed cavity making them ideally adapted for slicing. They hold their color, crisp texture and fresh quality well in shipping and on the market. This variety makes the most uniformly beautiful shape cucumber of any variety. This uniformly attractive appearing, high quality, early maturing, and good shipping and keeping variety is rapidly gaining favor as it becomes better known among commercial cucumber growers of Florida.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; 1 lb. \$2.50
5 to 25 lbs. \$2.40 per lb.

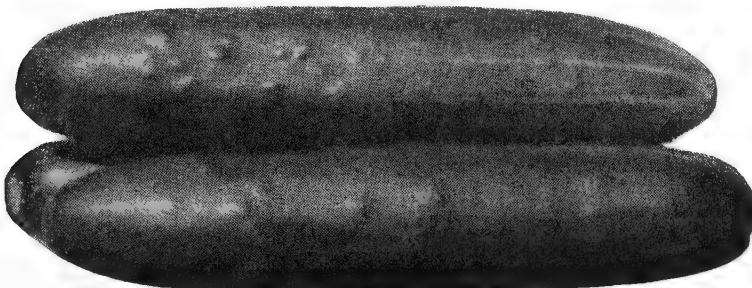


Cubit

*The most uniformly beautiful,
attractive appearing cucumber
ever developed*

A & C (KILGORE'S IMPROVED). (50 days.) We are offering seed of this popular variety which was produced by us from seed secured from the originator, and on which we have made special selections in an endeavor to improve this splendid strain still further. The vigorous growing vines produce an abundance of uniform, dark green cucumbers, averaging 10 inches long. The fruits are of uniform diameter from stem to blossom end, are rather slim, averaging $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, without any bulge in the center, and with a slight taper at the ends. This is one of the best bred and most popular strains of cucumbers in existence. A heavy yielder of fancy fruits. An ideal variety to grow for mid-western markets where they want a long cucumber.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00
5 to 25 lbs. \$1.90 per lb.



Kilgore's Improved A & C Cucumbers

COLORADO. (50 days.) This outstanding variety is filling a most important place in the growth of cucumbers in Florida for shipment to northern markets. It holds its intense dark green color and firmness for a long time in transit and on the markets. The fruits are of medium length, averaging from 9 to 10 inches, and are slender, averaging about $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, and are well filled at both ends, of exceedingly dark green color. Very attractive and handsome in appearance and an enormous yielder of extra fancy fruits.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00
5 to 25 lbs. \$1.90 per lb.

STRAIGHT-8. (47 days.) This plant is vigorous in growth, very prolific and produces symmetrical, almost cylindrical fruits. As indicated by the name, the fruits are perfectly straight, averaging about eight inches long, well filled at the ends and when ready for harvest are smooth and dark green in color. Our improved strain is darker green in color than other strains and uniform in size, shape and color, making it an ideal packing and shipping type. Recommended for fall planting in Florida, but should not be planted for a late spring crop because the fruits have a tendency to be too light in color late in the season.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; 1 lb. \$2.50
5 to 25 lbs. \$2.40 per lb.

PUERTO RICO NO. 39 (Mildew Resistant). (42 days.) This variety was developed by the Puerto Rico Agricultural Experiment station for resistance to downy mildew or blight. In cool, rainy weather, especially in fall, when other varieties go down with mildew disease, this variety continues to grow and produce an abundance of fruits, making it especially valuable as a home garden variety. Although this variety is highly resistant to downy mildew it is not immune, and should be sprayed or dusted regularly with a good fungicide like Dithane. The vines are rather compact in growth, hardy and very productive. The fruits are rather short, averaging about 7 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, dark green in color, and fairly smooth or free of spines. Recommended for the Florida home garden and for local markets and for shipment to northern markets that will take a cucumber varying in length from 7 to 8 inches.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; 1 lb. \$2.50
5 to 25 lbs. \$2.40 per lb.

WAUCHULA STAYS GREEN (Special Long Strain). (40 days.) Plants are exceedingly prolific, producing an enormous crop of fancy fruits, and are extremely early. Fruits average 8 inches in length and are smooth, perfectly cylindrical in shape, well filled at the ends, medium green in color, and very uniform in size, shape and color. This strain is especially well suited for fall and early spring planting in Florida, but is not desirable for late spring.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00
5 to 25 lbs. \$1.90 per lb.

PALMETTO (Mildew Resistant) (new). (50 days.) This new variety was developed by Dr. W. C. Barnes of the Clemson College Truck Experiment Station, Charleston, S. C., from a cross of Puerto Rico 40 mildew resistant variety and Cubit in order to develop a good market type cucumber possessing the downy mildew resistance of the Puerto Rico 40. This variety produces vigorous vine growth, and is not only highly resistant to downy mildew, the most serious cucumber disease of the south, but also develops a high yield of attractive, dark green, long, slim fruits averaging about 8 inches in length and of cylindrical shape but slightly pointed toward the ends. Palmetto will survive and produce a good crop, whereas other varieties may go down with mildew under cool, wet weather conditions. Recommended as a fine mildew resistant variety to grow for northern markets.

*Crop Failure
No Seed Supply Until November 1949*

Since seed of the new "Palmetto" downy mildew resistant variety will not be available until about November 1949, we strongly advise our customers to use "Puerto Rico No. 39" downy mildew resistant variety, especially for their fall plantings in 1949, when they want a mildew resistant variety. This variety is practically as resistant to downy mildew as is the new Palmetto. It is earlier and much more prolific than Palmetto, although the fruits average a little shorter. However, we have selected for greater length with this variety, and under good growing conditions the Kilgore strain of Puerto Rico No. 39 will average about $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length.

SWEET CORN

(For Field and Roasting Ear
Corn, See Pages 38 and 39)

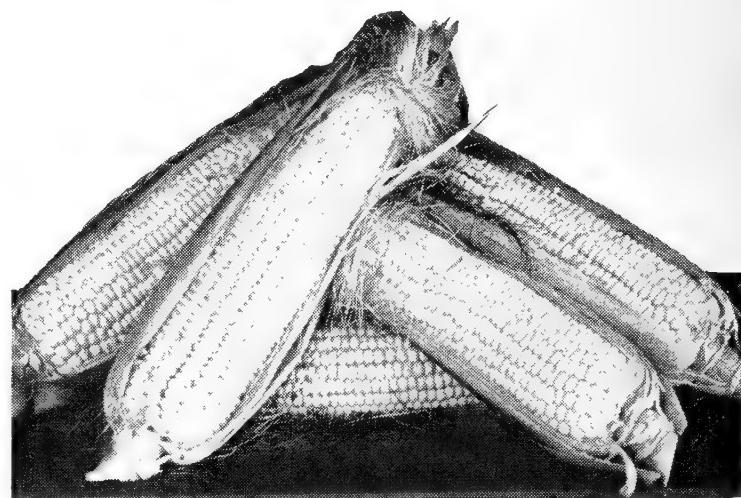
Plant 11 pounds (1 peck) per acre. In the garden make two plantings. Plant $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. to 200 feet of row at each planting for a family of 3 or 4 people.

This is a crop that never fails to bring profitable returns to Florida truckers when put on the market early.

CULTURE. Plant in well fertilized rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart, dropping 2 seeds every 12 to 15 inches in the row, leaving 1 plant to a place. When about knee high, apply 200 pounds per acre of a quick-acting fertilizer high in available nitrogen and the same amount again when the corn begins to silk and tassel. This fertilizer application will greatly increase the yield, and will bring your crop to earlier maturity. Ship in special corn bags, five dozen to the bag. Early plantings are made in Florida from January 1 until March. For control of corn earworm see pages 51 and 69.

The number of days indicated for each variety represents the time from seed planting to first harvest under average spring conditions in Florida.

Write for special prices on larger quantities.



Ioana Sweet Corn

PAWNEE (GOLDEN HYBRID NO. 50) (new). (72 days.) This new hybrid was developed to meet the demand for a vigorous growing plant, with large, heavy, dark green leaves, that would produce a high yield of attractive, long, slim, cylindrical ears, covered with a dark green, long, tough, tight husk, making this variety very resistant to worms. The plants produce mostly two good marketable ears, covered clear to the tip with 14 to 16 rows of large, medium broad, lemon yellow, attractive shiny kernels. Easy to harvest, because the ear breaks from the plant easily, and husk clears ear easily. A most desirable, high yielding, worm resistant, high quality, attractive appearing market sweet corn.

**$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 80c; postpaid.
Not prepaid, 10 lbs. \$3.50; 25 lbs. \$8.50; 100 lbs. \$33.00**



Pawnee (Golden Hybrid No. 50)

IOANA. (68 days.) This is a very productive, yellow-kerneled, true hybrid sweet corn, which won All-America honors. The vigorous plants are highly resistant to drought. Plants are medium tall and sturdy, with large, broad and numerous large dark green leaves. Ears $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 inches long, 12 to 14 rowed, well filled with medium narrow, attractive yellow kernels of fine quality and flavor. Covered with a long and tough husk, which makes this variety highly resistant to worms. The husk retains its green color for a long time, making for fresh, attractive market appearance. This hybrid is unusually uniform in plant and ear characters, and exceptionally productive. Being a true hybrid it is never advisable to save seed for planting.

**$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 80c; postpaid.
Not prepaid, 10 lbs. \$3.50; 25 lbs. \$8.50; 100 lbs. \$33.00**

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN. (75 days.) The ears are eight to ten inches long, with fourteen to twenty rows of large, broad, white kernels. Stalks are seven and one-half to eight feet tall. An old standard variety of sugar corn for the Florida home garden and market. Well adapted to Florida growing conditions.

**$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 70c; postpaid.
Not prepaid, 10 lbs. \$2.55; 25 lbs. \$5.85; 100 lbs. \$22.50**

GOLDEN CROSS BANTAM. (65 days.) Golden Cross bantam is a true hybrid sweet corn that has done exceptionally well as a high quality, yellow kerneled, early variety in Florida. The small, short stalk is very sturdy and vigorous. Suckers quite badly. The rather small six-inch long ears are 10 to 14 rowed. Kernels are attractive, deeper yellow in color than Golden Bantam. It is more uniform, higher yielding, and far superior to any of the ordinary Bantam varieties. Especially recommended for home use, fancy local markets and for shipping to select markets. This being a hybrid corn, it is never advisable to save seed for planting.

**$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 80c; postpaid.
Not prepaid, 10 lbs. \$3.50; 25 lbs. \$8.50; 100 lbs. \$33.00**

For Best Results Plant Kilgore's "Bred-Rite" Seeds

EGGPLANT

Sow $\frac{1}{4}$ pound in seed-bed to plant an acre.

For the garden sow one packet in seed-bed for 17 plants
to set 50 feet of row for a family of 3 or 4 people.



A field of Fort Myers Market eggplant at harvest time.

We offer the best eggplant seed for Florida. Our northern seed growing fields are thoroughly inspected each season for trueness to type and freedom from mixture and disease.

CULTURE. For a spring crop, plant seed in November, December, and January; for the fall crop, plant in June, July, and August, in muslin or burlap-covered seed-beds. When set in the open, the plants may need some protection from the sun. Many growers use palmetto fans, stuck slanting on the south side of the hill, which will keep the sun from striking the newly set plants with full force. Have rows 3 to 4 feet apart and 3 feet between the plants. Use not less than a ton of 4-7-5 fertilizer per acre. For the control of insects and diseases of eggplant see pages 53, 55, 60 and 64.

The number of days in parentheses after each variety indicates the number of days to first marketable fruits, from setting out plants in the field or garden. It usually requires six to eight weeks to produce plants for field setting.

Prices quoted are postpaid.

Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Eggplant seed supply very limited.

FLORIDA HIGH BUSH. (85 days.) This is a very heavy-yielding stock. The plants are vigorous, tall and upright in growth, holding all the fruits well off the ground, thus preventing rot. They resist drought and wet weather better than most other varieties. The fruits are elongated, cylindrical in shape, tapering slightly toward the stem end, and of a dark purplish color. An excellent shipper and a good keeper.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 55c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.65; 1 lb. \$6.00
5 lbs. \$5.90 per lb.

FORT MYERS MARKET. (83 days.) We were the first to introduce this variety, which is today the leading variety grown in Florida, and is gaining in popularity throughout the South, due to the increased demand for this type in Northern markets. Our breeding department has made special selections in order to improve the variety for uniformity in type of plant, size, shape and color of fruit. In numerous tests which we have conducted with our improved strain of this variety in different parts of Florida, we have found it to be superior to others in the fact that it produces immense yields of large sized fancy fruits over a long period. The plants are of the high-bush type, producing a very tall, vigorous growth. The fruits are slightly elongated, cylindrical in shape, never producing a necky stem end, and they possess an intense deep black color so much in demand among buyers and in the markets.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75; 1 lb. \$6.50
5 lbs. \$6.40 per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET. (85 days.) This special and distinct development of the high-bush type of Eggplant was selected for larger, shorter fruits than are produced by Florida High-Bush. They are dark purple, of good shape and color and of an attractive market appearance. Bears its fruits entirely off the ground.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 55c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.65; 1 lb. \$6.00
5 lbs. \$5.90 per lb.

BLACK BEAUTY. (80 days.) An early variety of the low-bush type, producing a low, bushy plant with large, glossy black fruits, short, thick and blunt oval, or egg-shaped. Desirable sort for market as the fruit holds its attractive black color for a long time, but not well adapted for low, wet lands, because the fruits are not held up off the ground and are subject to rotting, except on high, dry soils.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 55c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.65; 1 lb. \$6.00
5 lbs. \$5.90 per lb.



Escarole—Improved Florida Deep Heart

ENDIVE

Sow $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pound in seed-bed to plant an acre, or plant 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds per acre in the field.

For the garden sow one packet in seed-bed for 50 plants to set 40 feet of row, or plant one packet to 40 feet of row for a family of 3 or 4 people.

CULTURE. Plant from August to February in seed-beds or in the fields or garden the same as lettuce. Set in rows $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet apart and 9 inches apart in the row. Soil and fertilizer requirements are the same as for lettuce. (See page 21.)

The number of days indicated after each variety is the number of days from seed planting in the field or garden to edible or harvest stage.

Prices quoted are postpaid.

Write for special prices on larger quantities.

ESCAROLLE—IMPROVED FLORIDA DEEP HEART.

(90 days.) One of the very best and most profitable types to grow commercially. In great demand on northern markets, and well adapted to Florida soil and climatic conditions. The leaves are large, broad, thick, slightly crumpled, of medium green color, with thick, nearly white midribs. Our improved stock of this variety is of the full-heart type, developing an upright growth, producing a very heavy, thick matted plant with large, deep, well-blanced creamy white hearts. This improved variety has completely replaced the Old Broad Leaved Batavian in commercial production.

**Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; 1 lb. \$1.50
5 to 25 lbs. \$1.40 per lb.**

GREEN CURLED. (Green Ribbed, Ruffec Strain.) (95 days.) Sometimes called "Chicory." A hardy vigorous sort, with deep green, curled, finely cut leaves, giving a mossy appearance. The midrib is thick, broad, green, tender and fleshy. A dense mass of deeply divided leaves forms the head which blanches readily to a beautiful creamy white. The plant is hardy and vigorous.

**Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; 1 lb. \$1.50
5 to 25 lbs. \$1.40 per lb.**

DEEP HEART FRINGED. (90 days.) A variety of curly-leaved Endive, intermediate between Florida Deep Heart and Green Curled, but somewhat more upright in growth than either, and with broader leaves than Green Curled, and makes a stronger and more robust plant than Green Curled. Outer leaves turn upward, making plants less susceptible to bottom rots than other Endives. The extra deep, well filled hearts, blanch easily and naturally to a clear, creamy yellow; are of the highest, tender quality, and make an attractive, delicious, appetizing salad.

**Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; 1 lb. \$1.50
5 to 25 lbs. \$1.40 per lb.**

GARLIC (90 days)

Plant 1 pound to 30 feet of row for a family of 3 or 4 people.

Garlic sets come in the form of bulbs which are divided into so-called sets or cloves, which are planted the same as onion sets, from August to November, in rows 15 to 20 inches apart, setting the cloves about 4 inches apart in the row. Garlic is a southern crop and does well in Florida. They should be stored in a dry, airy place until used.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 45c; 1 lb 75c; 5 to 25 lbs 65c per lb.; postpaid.

KALE

Plant 1 ounce to 100 feet of row, or 1 packet to 25 feet of row for a family of 3 or 4 people.

CULTURE. Kale is grown for greens. Plant in Florida from August to April, in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, and for large plants thin to 20 to 24 inches apart in the row. The plants are extremely hardy, withstanding the coldest weather in any part of Florida. The plants also stand heat, and can be grown almost the year around in Florida, except in midsummer.

DWARF BLUE CURLED SCOTCH. (70 days from seed sowing to edible stage.) This is the most desirable hardy variety for Florida and for the markets. It forms a handsome, dwarf, spreading plant with many long, heavy, finely curled, attractive, blue-green, plumelike leaves. Our stock is exceptionally well-bred, uniform and very attractive. This vegetable ranks high in vitamin content.

**Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75
5 to 25 lbs. \$1.65 per lb.**

KOHL RABI

For the garden make short row plantings at different times. Plant 1 packet to 25 feet of row at each planting for a family of 3 or 4 people.

CULTURE. Plant in rows $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet apart, thinning to from 6 to 8 inches apart in the rows. Planting every ten days will give a succession of tender, fleshy stems until hot weather. Start fall planting September, and successive plantings can be made until early spring.

WHITE VIENNA. (50 days from seed sowing to edible stage.) The fleshy stems, or so-called bulbs, are formed above ground and are very light green, very tender and delicate, and of best quality if used when about 2 inches in diameter, before fully grown. Prepare by boiling the same as turnips. They make a delicious and nutritious dish.

**Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.15; 1 lb. \$4.00
5 to 25 lbs. \$3.90 per lb.**

LEEK

Sow $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. in seed-bed to plant an acre, or plant 3 lbs. per acre in the field.

For the garden sow 1 pkt. in seed-bed for 120 plants to set 50 feet of row, or plant 1 pkt. to 50 feet of row for a family of 3 or 4 people.

CULTURE. Leek seed may be planted any time during the fall or winter directly in the field, or preferably in seed-beds, in good rich soil. When plants in seed-beds are six to eight inches high, transplant to rows 18 inches apart, and 5 to 6 inches apart in the row, or thin out to this spacing in the field. The long, thick, fleshy blanched stems of Leek when boiled and served with a butter or cream dressing are delicious. They are also used for seasoning and flavoring soups and stews, and in salads, and may be eaten like green onions. The stems are eight to ten inches long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. When marketed they are tied in bunches with twelve Leeks to a bunch.

LARGE AMERICAN FLAG. (140 days from seed planting in field or garden to full edible stage.) This is by far the heaviest yielding and the best variety for Florida growing conditions. It makes larger and thicker, more fleshy stems than other varieties.

**Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.40; 1 lb. \$5.00
5 to 25 lbs. \$4.90 per lb.**

LETTUCE

Sow $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pound in seed-bed to plant an acre, or plant 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds per acre in field.

For the garden make two plantings at different times. Sow 1 packet in a protected seed-bed for 60 to 80 plants to set 50 to 75 feet of row at each planting for a family of 3 or 4 people, or plant 1 packet of seed in 50 to 75 feet of row at each planting.

CULTURE. First sowings are made in Florida the beginning of September and continue until March. Low, damp soil is best suited for this crop. Lettuce must be grown rapidly in order to give it size, tenderness, crispness, and high edible quality. Therefore, the land must be highly fertilized and moist. In Florida about one ton per acre of 4-7-5 fertilizer is commonly used for this crop, except the Imperial type, where 800 to 1200 pounds per acre of a 3-8-8 fertilizer is recommended. Broadcast the seed on good moist seed-beds that have been thoroughly prepared, or sow in rows six inches apart and use a light roller to press seed into soil. A pound of seed sown broadcast plants a bed three feet by a hundred yards. Place burlap or well-washed old fertilizer sacks over the beds until seeds sprout. Old fertilizer sacks must be thoroughly washed before using to prevent burning of seed sprouts. Be sure seed beds are kept thoroughly moist at all times after the seed is planted. In hot weather germination may be hastened and improved by placing moistened lettuce seed in moist cloth in the ice box for several days before sowing. In level culture, lettuce plants are usually set 15 by 15 inches in the field, or in rows $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet apart, and 10 to 15 inches in the row, or in double rows 16 inches apart, with $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet from center to center of double rows, and 14 inches in the rows. Plants should be watered as set in field.

Rusting of head lettuce and Romaine is usually due to boron deficiency. To prevent or stop this trouble, it is recommended to spray with 1 lb. borax to 50 gallons of water. This should be applied at the rate of not more than a total of 4 pounds borax per acre in two applications. Too much borax is toxic.

The number of days in parentheses after each variety represents the time required to develop marketable heads from the planting of seed in seed-bed or in the field or garden under average Florida conditions.

Prices quoted are postpaid.

Write for special prices on larger quantities.

IMPERIAL NO. 44. (82 days.) This variety is slow to go to seed, even if started in hot weather or early fall, or if grown in very late spring in Florida. It matures slightly earlier, makes slightly smaller, flatter and broader heads than Great Lakes. To get good size requires somewhat heavier fertilization than Great Lakes. It is well suited for Florida muck-land culture.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; 1 lb. \$3.20
5 to 25 lbs. \$3.10 per lb.

ROMAINE (WHITE PARIS COS OR TRIANON COS). (66 days.) This variety forms a large, medium green, well-folded head with blunt top, and when properly grown it is very sweet, crisp, mild, and of fine quality.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00
5 to 25 lbs. \$1.90 per lb.

GREAT LAKES. (83 days.) This variety of the Iceberg type lettuce was introduced by us to Florida growers. The plants of Great Lakes are large, vigorous and have a distinctive, deep grassy-green, attractive appearance. Leaves are large, with rather deeply serrated margins, and very heavy midribs. The heads are relatively large, compact, firm and solid, with abundant wrapper leaves which cover the heads, protecting them from cold and heat injury. Experience indicates that Great Lakes will stand higher temperatures, is much less subject to bottom rot, tip burn and slime rot, and does not bolt as readily as No. 44. It can be planted earlier—before September 25th, and later—after December, than can be No. 44 in Central and South Florida. It offers a real possibility for prolonging the Florida lettuce growing season in late spring, and in early fall. Our trials indicate this variety does as well or better than other varieties of this type throughout the entire lettuce planting season in Florida. This variety won a medal in the All-America selections of 1943.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.40; 1 lb. \$5.00
5 to 25 lbs. \$4.90 per lb.

OCOEE WHITE BOSTON. (75 days.) This strain of White Boston was originated and developed in the Winter Garden section of Florida, and has been selected under Florida conditions for the development of a large framed lettuce similar to Big Boston. It produces larger heads, and bigger yields than any other strain of White Boston.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00
5 to 25 lbs. \$1.90 per lb.

BIG BOSTON. (75 days.) The heads are of cabbage or butter-head type, large-sized, broad, slightly spreading, globular, with a broad shoulder at the base. The outer leaves are broad, almost smooth, but wavy at the edge, medium light green with a tinge of brown on outer leaf margins.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00
5 to 25 lbs. \$1.90 per lb.

MIGONETTE. (67 days.) An early maturing, exceedingly high quality, small, crisp head lettuce, not grown for commercial shipment, but useful for the Florida home gardener and for local markets because of its exceedingly high edible quality, being deliciously sweet flavored, crisp and tender.

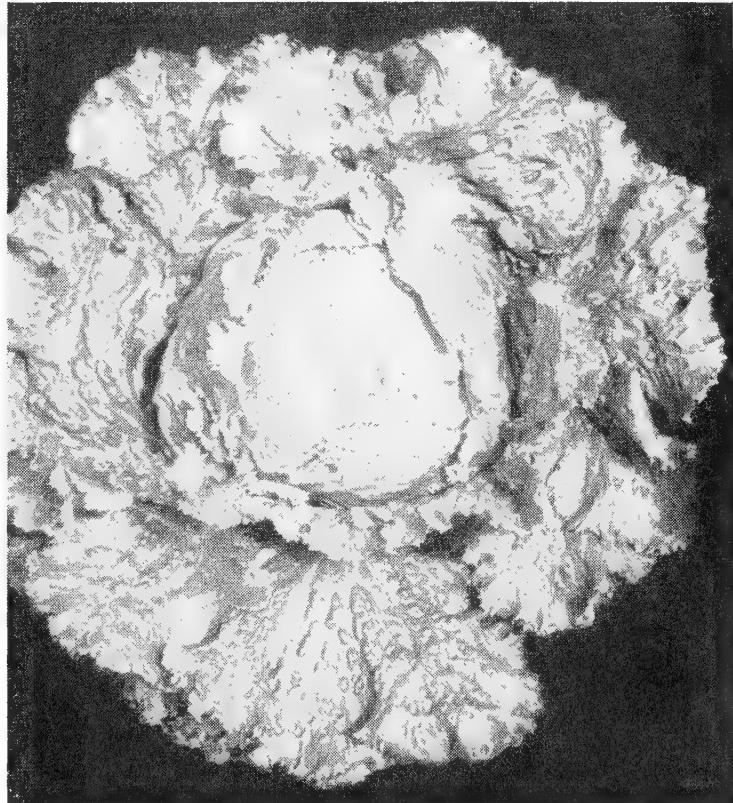
Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.50
5 to 25 lbs. \$3.40 per lb.

SIMPSON, BLACK-SEEDED. (46 days.) The best large, very early, non-heading or leaf variety. The leaves are very broad, much blistered and crumpled, and excessively frilled on the borders, light yellowish green in color, very tender, of fine delicate, texture, and of excellent quality.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00
5 to 25 lbs. \$1.90 per lb.

KILGORE'S MAMMOTH ROMAINE. (73 days.) Our Mammoth Romaine is taller and much more vigorous and makes much larger heads with correspondingly heavier yields compared to other strains of Romaine or Cos lettuce. It can be left in the fields for 10 days to two weeks after it is ready to harvest without danger of bolting to seed. It forms firm, solid heads with the leaves well capped over the top. We have selected and reselected this strain until it is very uniform in all respects. See second paragraph under "Culture" for control of rusting, to which this strain is somewhat susceptible.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00
5 to 25 lbs. \$1.90 per lb.



A typical head of Great Lakes Lettuce

MUSTARD

Plant 4 pounds per acre.

In the garden make two plantings at different times.
Plant 1 packet to 40 feet of row at each planting for a family of 3 or 4 people.



Chinese Broad Leaf (Elephant's Ear) Mustard

CULTURE. General cultural directions similar to those for cabbage (see page 10), except seed is always planted direct in the field or garden. Mustard is one of the quickest growing greens. Sow seed August to March in good, rich garden soil in rows 24 inches apart and thin to 8 to 10 inches in the row. Heavy fertilization with a fertilizer mixture high in nitrogen or ammonia and moist soil are conducive for quick growth, high yield and good edible quality. Does best, and has most agreeable flavor, when grown in cool weather of late fall, winter and early spring. Makes a very healthy, nutritious dish, high in food value, when boiled for greens.

The number of days after each variety indicates the time from seed planting in the field or garden to harvest stage.

Prices quoted are postpaid.

Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Florida Broad Leaf Mustard

FLORIDA BROAD LEAF. (40 days.) The large, rapidly growing plants are rather tall and upright in growth, with very large, thick, broad, smooth, round or oval, (8 to 10 inches long and 8 inches wide), bright medium green leaves. The leaves have a large, distinct, flattened, whitish stem and midrib. It produces more leaf growth than other varieties. Plants stand a long time without bolting to seed, and do well in hot weather. Of excellent edible quality, the flavor being very mild. Fine for greens and salads.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 90c
5 to 25 lbs. 80c per lb.

CHINESE BROAD LEAF (ELEPHANT'S EAR.) (40 days.) This is a very popular variety and is a hardy and vigorous grower. It produces large, broad, elongated or oblong-shaped leaves (9 to 10 inches long and 6 inches wide) which are slightly crumpled and of medium dark green color. The leaves have a small, rounded midrib and differ in this respect as well as in shape of leaf from the Florida Broadleaf. Tender and of excellent quality, of mildly pungent flavor, when boiled for greens.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 90c
5 to 25 lbs. 80c per lb.

FORDHOOK FANCY. (42 days.) A very hardy, vigorous, upright grower, producing large, beautiful bright green, very deeply fringed leaves, attractive in appearance. A very heavy yielder. The plants stand a relatively long time without bolting to seed. Of good edible quality, crisp and tender in texture, and very mild in flavor. Our stock of this variety is well bred and uniformly true to type.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00
5 to 25 lbs. 90c per lb.

TENDERGREEN (MUSTARD SPINACH) (45 days.) Although not a true mustard, it is like a quick growing mild mustard, with a spinach flavor, and remains tender even in dry, hot weather. An all-season plant, as it withstands heat and may be planted throughout the spring and summer. The smooth, oblong leaves are very dark green in color, with small white midribs. Relatively slow to bolt to seed. It combines the flavor of mustard and spinach.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 90c
5 to 25 lbs. 80c per lb.

Fordhook Fancy Mustard

KILGORE'S FLORIDA STORES: Plant City, Belle Glade, Fort Myers, Gainesville, Homestead, Miami, Ocala, Pahokee, Palmetto, Pompano, Sanford, Vero Beach, Wauchula, West Palm Beach.

OKRA

Plant 8 pounds per acre.

In the garden plant 1 ounce to 75 feet of row for a family of 3 or 4 people.

Okra does wonderfully well all over Florida where the young seed pods are used in different ways and are highly esteemed. In addition to being served alone, pods are used in soups and stews to which they give body. It is a healthful vegetable, and should be planted in every Florida garden. We have done a great deal of work on our seed stocks of this valuable Florida vegetable.

Each year, we make special selections for stock seed from only the best, earliest-maturing plants. Our seed-growing fields are carefully rogued so as to eliminate any slightly off-type plants. We are confident we have the best strains of okra seed obtainable anywhere.

CULTURE. Okra can be planted in Florida any time from February until September, but it is a warm-weather plant and will not do much until the ground becomes warm; in fact, the seeds are hard to germinate when the ground is cold. It can be planted in almost any kind of soil except in very sandy soil or in poorly drained soils. We consider it one of the easiest and safest money crops that can be planted. Plant in rows 3 to 4 feet apart and sow thinly in the drill. When three to four inches high, thin out to one plant every 15 to 20 inches. Okra should be cut every second day. If this is not done some of the pods become too hard and the young plants will stop bearing pods. Plants should bear for several months after harvesting starts. Okra does best on sandy loam soil with a fair amount of fertility. On sandy loam soils, 500 to 700 lbs. per acre of a 4-7-5 fertilizer at time of seeding, and two or three side dressings of Nitrate of Potash during the bearing period are desirable. Okra is very susceptible to nematodes causing root knot disease, and therefore it is best to plant okra on land not previously used for growing crops that are subject to attack by root knot nematodes. For control of root knot nematodes use "D-D" (see page 64.)

Prices quoted are postpaid.

Write for special prices on larger quantities.

CLEMSON SPINELESS. (55 days.) This variety was originated and developed by the South Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station. The plants are semi-dwarf, growing to a height of 4½ feet on fairly good soil and have less foliage than Perkins'. They produce uniform, straight, large, thick, ridged pods of the Perkins' long green type, of good length, averaging 6 to 7 inches, dark green in color, and entirely free from spines, thus making it easy to pick without discomfort. Pods can be shipped and will go well on any market taking Perkins' Long Green. Pods are thicker than Perkins' and fill the crates quickly. Plants are close jointed, and produce an enormous yield. Our strain of this variety is highly bred, uniform, and one of the purest and best fixed of any okra ever released, the fields showing practically no variation in plant type or pods. Very well adapted for home gardens and local markets, but does not stand long distance shipment as well as Perkins'.

Pkt. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00
5 to 25 lbs. 90c per lb.

LOUISIANA GREEN VELVET (GREEN LADY FINGER). (58 days.) The velvet pods are of a bright, light green color, not as dark green as Clemson Spineless and Perkins', but they average much longer, usually about eight or nine inches in length, and straight and more slender and smoother than other green podded varieties. Ribless, tender, and of high edible quality even when of large size. The pods are round, not corrugated or ridged as other green podded varieties. This is a very prolific, heavy producer. The uniform tall plants range from 6 to 7 feet in height. Especially valuable for canning and preserving as the pods, unlike ribbed varieties, retain their color and firmness when processed.

Pkt. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00
5 to 25 lbs. 90c per lb.



A typical commercial field of Perkins' Early Mammoth (Spineless) Okra at Plant City, Florida

PERKIN'S EARLY MAMMOTH (Spineless). (53 days.) Developed from a cross of Clemson Spineless and Long Green, and selected for darker green, longer, and more slender pods of the spineless type for shipment to northern markets. Pods are very similar in size, shape and appearance to Perkins' Long Green, but the pods as well as plants are practically spineless. Plants are loaded with pods from the ground up. This strain is very early, extremely productive, and makes a semi-dwarf plant 4½ to 5 feet in height.

Pkt. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00
5 to 25 lbs. 90c per lb.

PERKINS' EARLY MAMMOTH (LONG GREEN). (50 days.) This is a very heavy producer, and a sure money maker when grown for shipment to distant markets. The pods are long, usually about 7 inches, straight, slender, tapered, ridged, dark green, meaty. They retain their tenderness and green color for a long time in transit and on the markets. Our improved strain of this variety is very early and extremely productive. The plants will average between 4½ to 5 ft. in height, and are literally covered with pods from the ground up. This improved strain is earlier, more productive, and makes shorter, closer jointed plants than the regular old strains of Perkins' Long Green.

Pkt. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00
5 to 25 lbs. 90c per lb.

ONION SEED AND SETS

Sow 1½ lbs. in seed-bed to plant an acre, or plant 3 lbs. per acre in field
For the garden sow 1 packet in seed-bed for 350 to 450 plants to set 80 feet
of row or plant 1 packet to 80 feet of row for a family of 3 or 4 people.

CULTURE. For large mature bulbs in Florida, first plantings are made the end of August and continued until November. September and October are the best months to plant. The seed is generally planted in the open field, where the onions are to grow, in rows 18 inches apart, and when 4 to 5 inches high they are thinned out to from 2 to 4 inches apart in the drill, depending on variety and size of bulbs desired. Those taken out can be used to transplant any possible skips. Onion seed can also be planted in seed-beds and transplanted to the field later. This is a safe and sure method, and is becoming more popular in Florida. Transplant when plants are small. The larger the plants when transplanting, the more splits will develop. It is also important to avoid checking plants in growth when transplanting to avoid splits. Onions do best in a sandy loam or muck soil, and require at least a ton of a 4-7-5 fertilizer mixture per acre for sandy soils or 1,000 to 1,200 lbs of 3-8-8 mixture on muck.

It is important in Florida to plant early in fall in order to get heavy yield of large bulbs, especially with late varieties such as Grano and Sweet Spanish.

The number of days in parentheses after each variety indicates the time from planting of seed in the field or garden to large mature bulbs under average Florida conditions.

Prices quoted are postpaid.

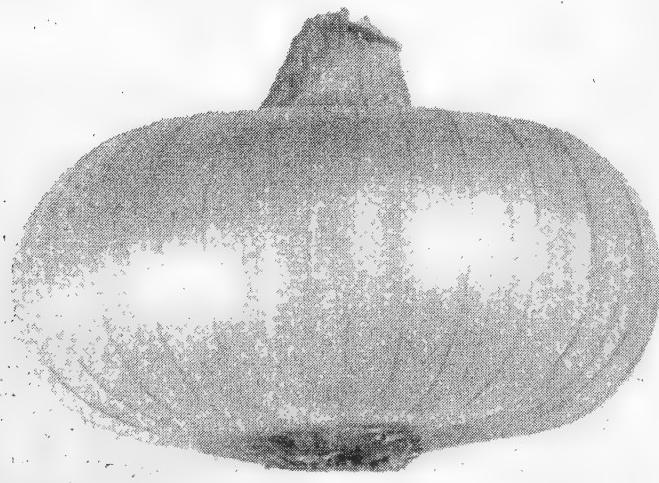
Write for special prices on larger quantities.

WHITE GRANO (WHITE BABOSA). (140 days.) Similar in all respects to Grano except that the shape is somewhat more spherical and the skin color is a clear attractive white.

Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c; oz. 75c; ¼ lb. \$2.50; 1 lb. \$9.00
5 to 25 lbs. \$8.90 per lb.

EXCEL (YELLOW BERMUDA 986). (100 days.) Produces 50 per cent more onions of high marketable quality ten to fourteen days earlier than regular Yellow Bermuda. It is practically free of bolters, doubles and splits, and color defects and is extremely uniform in time of maturity, and in size, color and shape of bulbs, the shape being a deep or thick flat, the color a light yellow. It is especially crisp and mild in flavor, and keeps better in storage than other Yellow Bermudas. This onion won the unusual honor of "All-America for the South" in 1946. It shows more promise as one especially suited to Florida growing conditions than does any other variety.

Sold out until about September 1949



Excel (Yellow Bermuda 986)

TEXAS GRANDO (NEW). (130 days.) This new strain of early Grano or Babosa was developed by the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station for greater uniformity of maturity and earliness. It is fully ten days earlier, more uniform in shape, and slightly smaller in size than regular Grano or Babosa. Bulbs have light straw-color skin, with pure white flesh, are globe or top shape, slightly tapering to the root. Exceedingly mild in flavor with a very sweet taste.

Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c; 1 oz. 75c; ¼ lb. \$2.25; 1 lb. \$8.00
5 to 25 lbs. \$7.90 per lb.

LARGE YELLOW SWEET SPANISH. (150 days.) A large, yellow, late maturing variety. They are perfectly globular in shape, light glossy yellow in color, and are exceedingly attractive in appearance. The bulbs are very mild and sweet, and are of exceptionally fine quality.

Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 45c; ¼ lb. \$1.40; 1 lb. \$5.00
5 to 25 lbs. \$4.90 per lb.

CRYSTAL WAX BERMUDA. (Imported; Teneriffe, Canary Islands Grown.) (110 days.) Early maturing, flat in shape, of beautiful waxy white color, exceedingly attractive in appearance, of mild, delicate flavor.

Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 45c; ¼ lb. \$1.40; 1 lb. \$5.00
5 to 25 lbs. \$4.90 per lb.

LOUISIANA RED CREOLE. (150 days.) Very productive, of medium to large size, semi-globe shaped, quite resistant to thrips, of light pink color. Strong in flavor, but one of the very best keepers. Grows slowly and is very late in maturity.

Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 35c; oz. 60c; ¼ lb. \$1.75; 1 lb. \$6.50
5 to 25 lbs. \$6.40 per lb.

NEBUKA (Long White Bunching). (60 days to green onions.) Makes a long stem, nearly twice as long as ordinary bunching onions, pure white in color, and without a bulb. Resistant to pinkroot, thrips and smut.

Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c; 1 oz. 45c; ¼ lb. \$1.40; 1 lb. \$5.00
5 to 25 lbs. \$4.90 per lb.

ONION SETS

For green onions or early maturing bulbs.

For mature bulbs use small sets. The larger the sets the more splits will develop.

Plant 6 to 8 bushels of sets per acre. In the garden plant 1 pint of sets to 40 feet of row for a family of 3 or 4 people. 1 bushel weighs 32 lbs.

Set out in rows 1½ feet apart and 1 to 2 inches apart in rows for green onions. Plant from September to March.

Prices quoted are f.o.b. Plant City except pints and quarts which are postpaid. 1 bushel weighs about 32 lbs.

	Pint	Quart	Peck	Bushel
Yellow Bermuda	.30	.50	1.75	6.25
Crystal Wax Bermuda	.30	.50	1.85	6.55
Available from September to November.				

Yellow Danvers	.30	.50	1.65	5.85
White Silverskin	.30	.50	1.75	6.25
Available from September to March.				

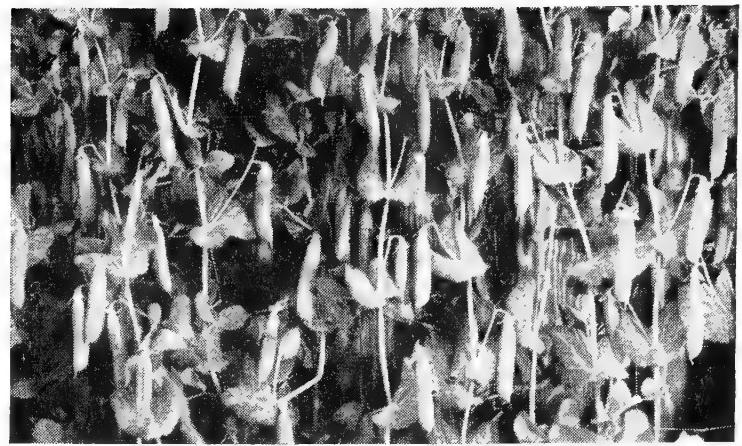
PARSLEY

Plant 1 packet to 150 feet of row, or 2 pounds per acre. In the garden plant 1 packet to 30 feet of row for a family of 3 or 4 people.

CULTURE. Parsley can be planted in the fall or spring, in drills 15 to 18 inches apart, and thin to 10 to 12 inches in the row. Seed is slow to germinate and it usually takes from two to three weeks to produce a satisfactory stand.

PARAMOUNT (Improved Moss Curled). (90 days from seed planting to first harvest.) Plant very vigorous in growth, usually 12 inches tall and spreading 20 inches when given sufficient room, with very long, stout stems for bunching. Color is an unusually dark green. This variety has been highly bred and selected for uniform, attractive, triple curled leaves of very dark green color.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; 1/4 lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75
5 to 25 lbs. \$1.65 per lb.



Little Marvel, a heavy yielding, sure-cropper, especially well adapted to Florida muck.

PARSNIP

Plant 1/2 ounce to 150 feet of row.
In the garden plant 1 packet to 50 feet of row for a family of 3 or 4 people.

CULTURE. Parsnips do best on deep, rich, sandy soil. Sow seed in Florida from September to December, in rows 1 1/2 to 2 feet apart; cover with one-half inch of soil. When plants are well up, thin to 4 inches apart in row. Parsnip seed germinates very slowly. The Parsnip is a winter vegetable. It has more starch and sugar than other root crops. To prepare, cook roots one hour in water, scrape off the skin. Slice or chop coarsely or mash, and season with milk, pepper and salt, or slices may be fried after seasoning. A delicious and nutritious dish.

IMPROVED HOLLOW CROWN. (120 days from seeding to harvest.)

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; 1/4 lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75
5 to 25 lbs. \$1.65 per lb.

PEAS ENGLISH OR GARDEN

Our pea seed is high germinating, guaranteed western-grown stock, all carefully milled, hand picked and fitted for the critical grower.

Plant 1 bushel (56 lbs.) per acre in single rows; 1 1/2 bushels (84 lbs.) per acre in double rows.

In the garden make three plantings at different times. Plant 1/2 pound to 100 feet of row at each planting for a family of 3 or 4 people.

Although there are hundreds of distinct varieties of English or Garden Peas, we list only a few which we have found particularly well adapted to Florida growing conditions, and on which few varieties we have concentrated our efforts in an endeavor to maintain stocks second to none for Florida. Our plant breeders are continually improving the varieties we list by using pedigreed stocks in the production of our seed crops.

CULTURE. English Peas are very hardy and are not commonly attacked by insects. Peas can be grown on almost any kind of soil and with about the same cultivation as beans. Planting in double rows, six to eight inches apart, is a good plan, because this enables the plants to support each other. Single rows should be spaced two and a half to three feet apart, and double rows three to three and a half feet apart from center of double rows. Drop seed 1 to 2 inches apart in the row, and cover 1 1/2 to 2 inches deep. By working the soil up against the stems of the plants they will bear much longer. Use a high grade fertilizer, such as a 4-7-5 mixture, at the rate of 1,000 to 1,200 pounds per acre. To control soil diseases, and to get better stands, more vigorous growth and increased yields, treat seed with Spergon at the rate of two ounces per bushel of seed (see pages 51 and 64.) Being a legume, the seed should be inoculated with Nitragin. (See page 77.)

The number of days in parentheses after each variety indicates the relative time from planting to first picking. This time will vary in different sections and in different seasons.

Our pea seed is strictly first class, high germinating, disease-free, western-grown stock, and our different varieties are absolutely true to type.

Write for special prices on larger quantities.

LITTLE MARVEL. (52 days.) By far the most popular and extensively grown pea for Florida, because of its exceptionally high quality, earliness and consistently high yield of well filled pods. The most desirable early variety, especially well adapted to Florida muck soils where it is a sure cropper with well-filled pods, even in warm seasons. The vines are vigorous, stocky, dark green in color, growing about 1 1/2 feet tall, and are literally loaded with single and double, straight, round, blunt, very dark green, plump pods about 3 inches long, well-filled with 7 to 8 tender peas. A heavy yielder and sure-cropper, valuable for home garden and for early shipping.

1/4 lb. 15c; 1 lb. 50c; 2 lbs. 90c, Postpaid

Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) \$3.40; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$12.75

KILGORE'S WINNER (Improved Hundredfold). (53 days.) This variety was introduced by us and it has become very popular. It is one of the finest large early peas for Florida sandy loam soils, and in cool seasons is also adapted to Florida muck soils. As it is a very early, large-podded variety, it is in great demand on northern markets. It is a surer cropper and a better yielder than other early large-podded varieties. The plants are vigorous in growth, eighteen to twenty-two inches in height, with heavy, very dark green vine and foliage, producing a great abundance of very large (4 to 4 1/2 inches long) broad, deep green, straight pointed pods containing usually eight large, dark green peas of unsurpassed quality. A very desirable sort for home gardens and for shipping to markets desiring a large podded pea of high quality.

1/4 lb. 15c; 1 lb. 50c; 2 lbs. 90c, Postpaid

Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) \$3.55; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$13.25

THOMAS LAXTON. (50 days.) A very popular and profitable variety for sandy loam soils. The vines are of rather vigorous growth reaching a height of 2 1/2 to 3 feet and are very productive. The rich, deep green colored pods are large, averaging three and one-half to three and three-quarter inches long, are straight, nearly round, and square ended, containing usually seven medium dark green peas of superior quality. Our improved, dark podded strain is very early, and has darker colored, more attractive pods than other strains of Thomas Laxton.

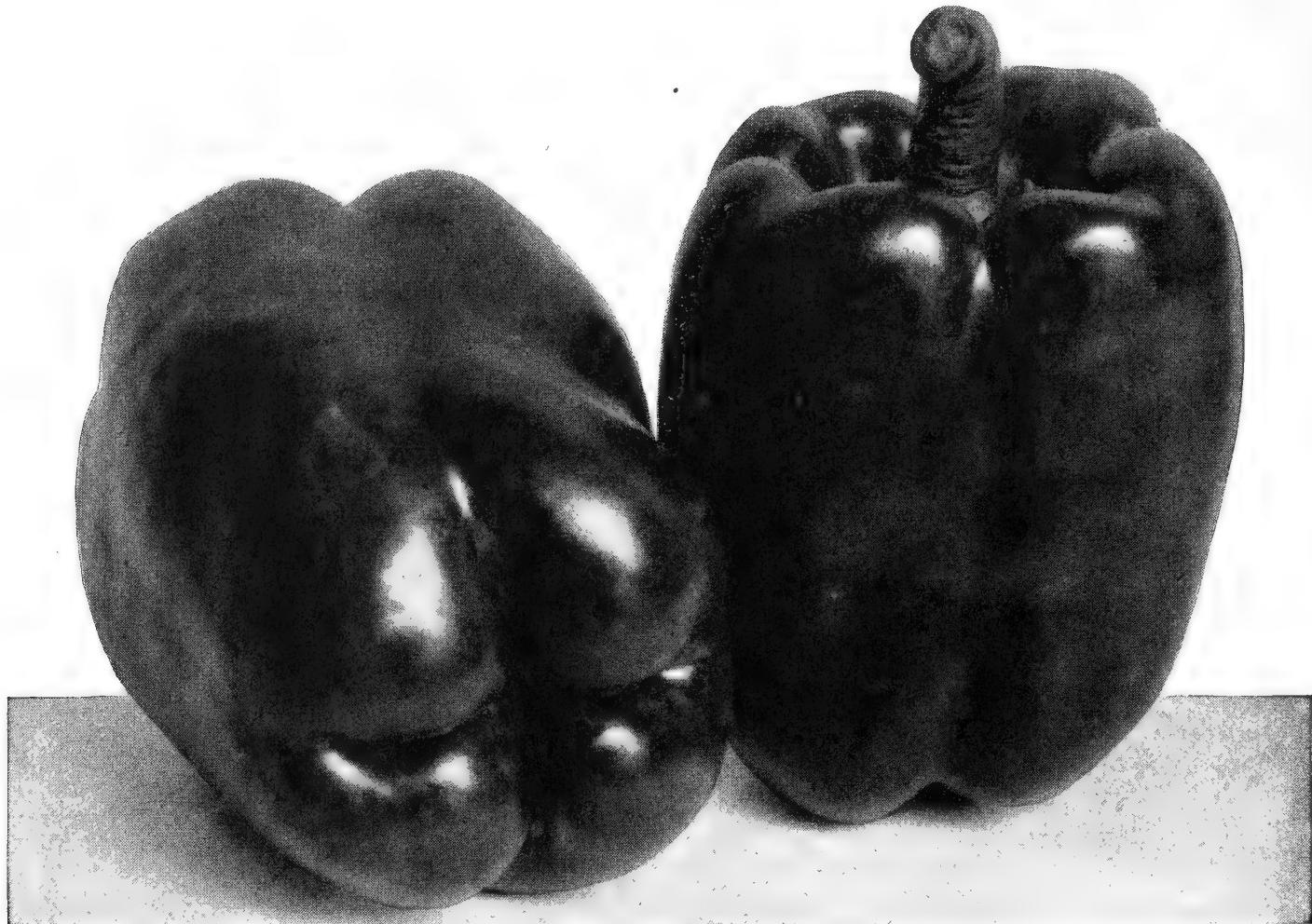
1/4 lb. 15c; 1 lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 80c, Postpaid

Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) \$2.90; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$10.75

PEPPER

Sow $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pound in seed-bed to plant an acre.

For the garden sow 1 packet in a protected seed-bed for 24 plants to set 40 feet of row for a family of 3 or 4 people.



Typical fruits of Florida Giant pepper

Peppers are among the best-paying Florida truck crops, and the harvest season is so long that even though the crop comes in on a poor market, the chances are that the market will have time to strengthen before they are nearly through fruiting, which certainly gives them more latitude for a paying crop than almost any other vegetable.

CULTURE. In Manatee County and other sections of Florida, peppers, like eggplants, are always started in cloth covered seed-beds. For a fall crop in central Florida sow the seed in June, July and August; for a long season winter crop on the east coast plant in August, September and October. For an early spring crop in Manatee County and other Florida west coast sections sow seed in November and in North Florida in December or January.

Peppers are much more hardy than eggplants, however, it takes a very high temperature to germinate either pepper or eggplant seed satisfactorily, and it is usually very difficult to get a good stand when the ground is wet and cold. Hammock land, or rather moist soil, is best suited to this crop, although any medium good sandy loam soil, properly fertilized will grow good peppers. Make rows three feet apart and set plants 10 to 16 inches in the row. As this crop is in bearing for a long time, it is most profitable to make several applications of fertilizer, using 400 pounds per acre about every three weeks until at least a ton has been used. A 4-7-5 mixture is recommended.

For the control of insects and diseases see pages 53, 55, 59 and 63.

The number of days in parentheses after each variety indicates the relative time from setting out plants in the field or garden to picking of marketable green peppers. It requires six to eight weeks to produce plants for the field or garden.

Prices quoted are postpaid.

Write for special prices on larger quantities.

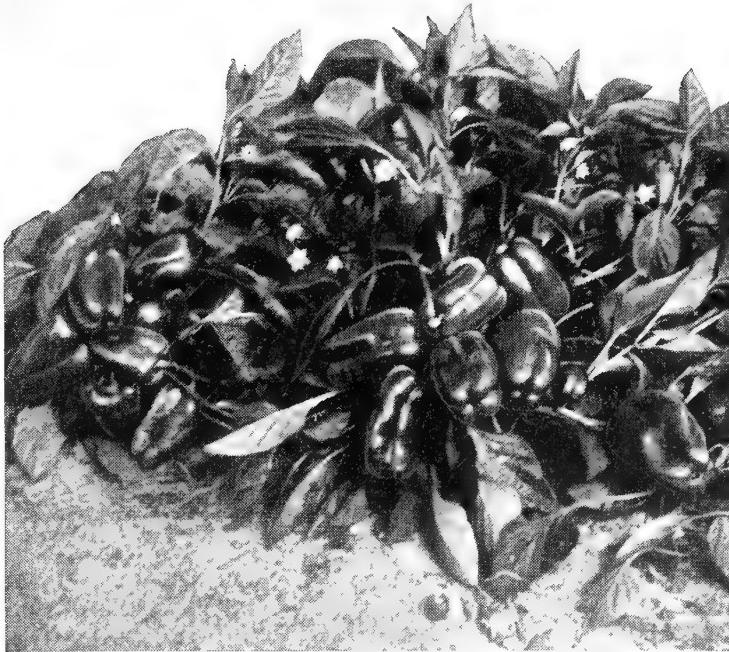
Seed supply on all varieties of peppers, especially Florida Giant and California Wonder, extremely limited.

FLORIDA GIANT. (75 days.) This variety, first introduced by us, produces an abundant yield of large, heavy fruits over a long period, but requires heavier and more frequent fertilization, and a richer, moister soil than thin fleshed varieties of the World Beater type. The tall growing plants, like the fruits, are dark green in color, compact but very vigorous and upright in growth. Although slightly later than World Beater, they are extremely heavy producers, often bearing six to eight large fruits at one time. The fruits are longer than California Wonder and other thick-meated peppers, usually 4 to 4½ inches long, and 3 to 3½ inches in diameter, and unlike most strains of this variety, are smooth and well filled at the blossom end.

This pepper is exactly the type which produce dealers have sought for years. The thick, fleshy walls, large size, heavy weight, dark green color, and smoothness of the fruit will sell it at a premium on any market. The fruits are much heavier than other varieties, and because of the thickness and firmness of the wall, it is the best shipping sort ever introduced. The fruits pack well and do not wilt in long-distance shipment, but hold their smooth, glossy, dark green appearance for a long time. This type carries better than others for long-distance hauling by trucks. We highly recommend this Pepper as one especially suited to Florida growing conditions.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.90; 1 lb. \$7.00

5 lbs. \$6.90 per lb.



Typical plants of Blight Resistant World Beater

BLIGHT RESISTANT WORLD BEATER. (68 days.) This strain of World Beater was developed in Florida by making individual plant selections in Manatee County for many years, to secure a strain of true, heavy yielding World Beater type that would resist bacterial blight, and would not drop its leaves during rainy weather or poor growing conditions when other strains of World Beater, and other varieties, would not survive or would not produce a heavy crop of fruits. This is a very superior, disease-resistant strain of World Beater which is especially well adapted for a fall crop in Florida. It stands poor growing conditions better than any other strain of World Beater and still produces a good crop, when other strains are practically a complete failure, especially in late fall and during rainy weather. This is one of the most valuable peppers we have ever developed and introduced to Florida growers. The plants are rather low growing, vigorous, and exceedingly productive, and early. Fruits are about 4½ inches long and 3½ inches in diameter, broad at the blossom-end, slightly elongated, usually with four lobes. Fruits are large, fairly thick-meated and of very attractive market appearance. Extremely early and an enormous yielder.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c; ¼ lb. \$1.75; 1 lb. \$6.50
5 lbs. \$6.40 per lb.

EARLY CALWONDER. (68 days.) An early maturing strain of California Wonder, maturing 7 to 10 days ahead of other strains of this type, and according to our Florida tests this strain holds up and produces large size fruits over a long season. The plant is not so tall and erect in growth as regular California Wonder, but is more dwarf and spreading, although very vigorous and prolific. The fruits are three and four-lobed and very attractive in appearance, being smooth, dark green in color, uniform and very thick meated. This extra early strain should be planted by every grower interested in a thick-meated type of pepper. It is rapidly growing in popularity.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c; ¼ lb. \$1.90; 1 lb. \$7.00
5 lbs. \$6.90 per lb.

NEAPOLITAN (Italian). (60 days.) This is an extremely early, medium large, prolific variety, growing in popularity on some northern markets where it is in great demand among Italian people. The plant is wonderfully productive, carrying as many as forty fruits on a single plant. The fruits are upright in growth, averaging 4 inches long and 2 inches in diameter, three-lobed, yellowish green in color, becoming bright red when ripe. The flesh is extremely mild and sweet.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c; ¼ lb. \$1.90; 1 lb. \$7.00
5 lbs. \$6.90 per lb.

RUBY GIANT. (70 days.) This improved strain of Ruby Giant which we have developed as the result of many years of individual plant selection makes an exceedingly strong, vigorous, upright growing plant, it being more disease resistant and withstanding poor growing conditions, yet producing a good crop, better than other varieties of this type. Dark green fruits are somewhat similar to World Beater in shape, being large, mostly four-lobed, slightly tapering, and very attractive in appearance. The thick flesh is exceedingly sweet, mild, and of excellent quality. Our strain of this variety is extremely productive and bears over a long period, producing very large fancy fruits, uniformly true to type. No better strain of this popular variety can be found anywhere for Florida growing conditions.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c; ¼ lb. \$1.75; 1 lb. \$6.50
5 lbs. \$6.40 per lb.

CALIFORNIA WONDER. (75 days.) An outstanding, medium late variety, gaining in importance. Plant is vigorous, upright, prolific. The thick meated, smooth, large, heavy fruits average about four inches in length and about the same in diameter. We have improved this variety by making our strain more productive and longer bearing than most others. This is an excellent shipping type, holding up well in transit and on the market, and is in great demand for hauling by trucks because of its good holding-up qualities. Solid thick walls and very sweet and mild. Blocky in shape. Color an attractive, glossy dark green. On poor soil, devoid of plant food and moisture, fruits of this variety after the first harvest may tend to "button" or be of small size. For best results, and to produce large, fancy fruits over a long season, this variety requires heavier fertilization and an ample and continuous soil moisture supply.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c; ¼ lb. \$1.90; 1 lb. \$7.00
5 lbs. \$6.90 per lb.

ANAHEIM CHILI (Hot). (80 days.) A popular, rather long, hot, pungent variety, but not as hot as the small fruited Long Red Cayenne. The fruits are very meaty, measuring 6 to 7 inches in length and 1 to 1½ inches in diameter at stem end, and are green, ripening to a bright red. Often dried for winter use.

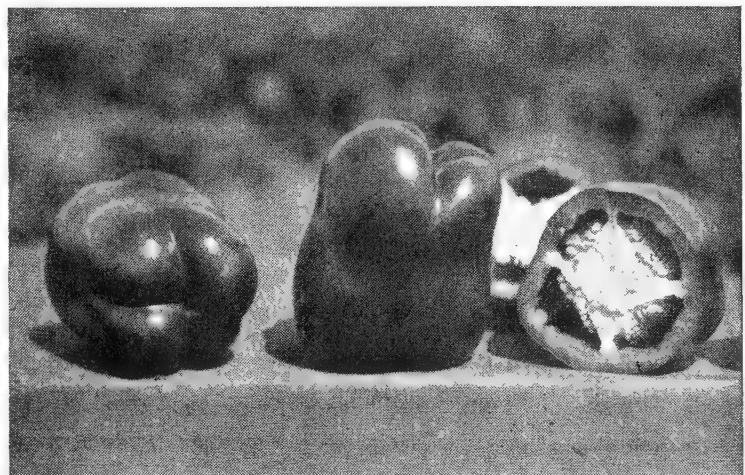
Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c; ¼ lb. \$1.90; 1 lb. \$7.00
5 lbs. \$6.90 per lb.

HUNGARIAN YELLOW WAX (Hot). (60 days.) A very early, hot sort, valuable for canners. Plants are rather dwarf in growth, and exceedingly prolific. Fruits pendant, medium slender, long, tapering, smooth and very hot or pungent. Color waxy yellow, changing to bright crimson at maturity.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c; ¼ lb. \$1.90; 1 lb. \$7.00
5 lbs. \$6.90 per lb.

LONG RED CAYENNE (FINGER) (Hot). (70 days.) This favorite hot variety produces large and productive plants. Fruit, 4 to 5 inches long, ½ inch thick, slender, tapering, pendant, very hot or pungent, deep green in color, ripening to a brilliant red. Used largely for canning and in pickles.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c; ¼ lb. \$1.90; 1 lb. \$7.00
5 lbs. \$6.90 per lb.



Typical fruits of Early Calwonder

SEED POTATOES

Plant 600 to 900 pounds (10 to 15 bu.) per acre in 3 ft rows. In the garden plant 12 pounds to 200 feet of row for a family of 3 or 4 people.

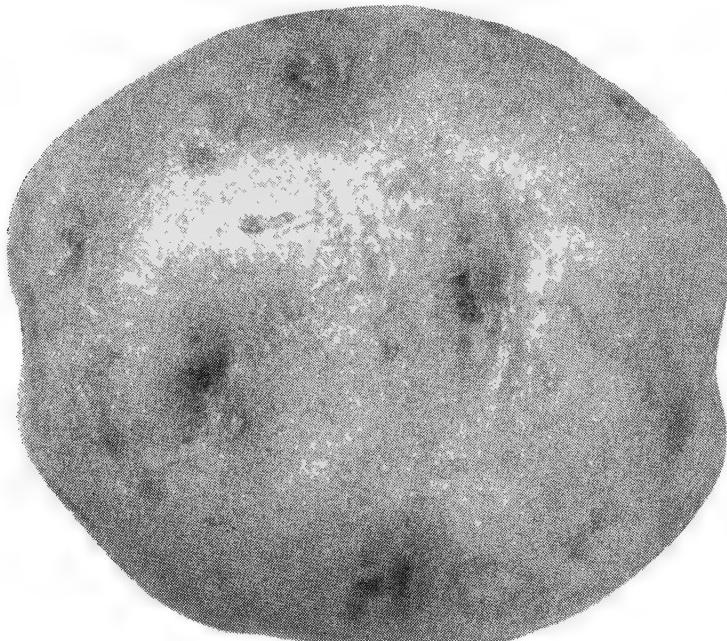
CULTURE. Plant in rows 30 to 42 inches apart, dropping a seed piece every nine to twelve inches in the row. The seed piece should be at least one to one and one-half ounces in size. It is best to cut seed within one day of planting. For early fall planting in Florida during September, it is desirable to use small potatoes about 1½ ounce weight (No. 2 size) and plant whole in order to secure a satisfactory stand. Fertilizer should be put in seven or eight days before planting. Use from 1,500 to 2,000 pounds per acre, depending on type of soil. A 4-7-5 fertilizer mixture is a good standard for potatoes. On rich Everglades muck from 200 to 500 pounds per acre of a 0-10-12 or 0-8-16 mixture applied in one application at planting time is a common practice. To control blight and increase the yield, spray with "Dithane" using 2 quarts Dithane, 1 lb. zinc sulphate, to 100 gallons water. For control of insects and diseases see pages 53, 55, 60 and 63.

SEBAGO (State Certified). (90 days.) Packed in 100-lb. bags. This is a late variety developed by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Within the last few years it has replaced the Katahdin as the leading commercial variety in the Hastings, Fla., section. It is highly resistant to mild mosaic, moderately resistant to late blight, and is especially adapted to North Florida growing conditions. The plants are large and erect, tubers are almost round, medium thick, white in color, and smooth with few shallow eyes. Very attractive in appearance.

PONTIAC (State Certified). (80 days.) Packed in 100-lb. bags. This new red variety is the result of a cross, Red Bliss and Katahdin, made by the Michigan Experiment Station. In tests at the Subtropical Experiment Station in Homestead and elsewhere in Florida, it has greatly outyielded Red Bliss. It is a little later in maturing than Bliss. The tubers of Pontiac are slightly longer, and have shallower eyes and a lighter, duller red color than tubers of Bliss. Pontiac tubers are tougher, stand shipment better and are better keepers than Bliss.

RED BLISS (BLISS TRIUMPH) (State Certified). (75 days.) Packed in 100-pound bags. This has been and still is the standard variety for central and south Florida, where in the past it has been planted almost to the exclusion of all other varieties by commercial growers. It is grown in by far the largest number of counties in Florida. It is very early, of attractive appearance, with roundish to roundish-flattened tubers, with the stem end usually deeply indented. The tubers are solid red in color, with rather deep and numerous eyes.

Write Plant City or your nearest Kilgore store for price on seed potatoes stating variety and quantity wanted.



A Typical Tuber of State Certified Red Bliss or Bliss Triumph Potato

PUMPKIN

Plant two pounds per acre.

In the garden plant ½ ounce to 50 feet for a family of 3 or 4 people.

CULTURE. Plant 4 to 5 seeds in hills 6 to 8 feet apart one way and 5 feet apart the other way, when the weather gets warm. Can be planted in corn. Thin to two or three plants after well started. Give shallow and frequent hoeings until vines begin to run. Cut pumpkins when fully ripe.

Prices quoted are postpaid.

Write for special prices on larger quantities.

ALAGOLD (new). (See Squash, Page 31.)

KING OF THE MAMMOTHS. (100 days.) Commonly known as a pumpkin, but is really the very large fruited Mammoth Chili squash, known as the giant among squashes. Fruits are globular, slightly ribbed, light yellow color mottled with orange. Flesh is solid, light yellow-orange, coarse, of fair quality. Grown mainly for stock feed or exhibition purposes. Fruits measure 20 to 22 inches across and weigh 60 to 80 pounds.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.60
5 to 25 lbs. \$1.50 per lb.

SMALL SUGAR. (110 days.) The best variety for general use, and particularly desirable for pies. Fruits are round, flattened at ends. Skin is hard, smooth, somewhat ribbed, of deep orange color. Flesh is thick, sweet and dry, of bright orange color, and very high quality. Very productive. Makes delicious pumpkin pies. Fruits measure eight to ten inches and weigh six to eight pounds.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.60
5 to 25 lbs. \$1.50 per lb.

CORNFIELD. (118 days.) A prolific and vigorous grower, usually planted in corn fields. Extensively grown for making pies, for canning and for stock feed. Fruits are large, round to slightly flattened, with a hard, smooth surface, slightly ribbed, with a deep yellow or orange color. Fruits measure 12 to 14 inches and weigh 15 to 20 pounds.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.60
5 to 25 lbs. \$1.50 per lb.

RHUBARB

Sow 3 to 4 pounds in seed-beds for an acre of plants, or plant 5 to 6 pounds per acre in field.

For the garden sow a packet in seed-bed for 15 plants to set 25 feet of row for a family of 3 or 4 people.

CULTURE. Plant in the fall in rows 3 to 4 feet apart and thin to about 18 to 24 inches in the row. It is best to plant seed in seed-bed and transplant to the field or garden. Rhubarb does best in well drained, fertile, moist soil, rich in humus. In Florida it is necessary to plant Rhubarb each season.

VICTORIA. (90 days from plants set in field or garden to edible stalks.) This vigorous growing variety produces thick, fleshy stalks of the best quality and flavor, and with attractive red color. It is the best variety for Florida.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. 85c; 1 lb. \$3.00
5 to 25 lbs. \$2.90 per lb.

ROSELLE Jamaica Sorrell or Florida Cranberry
(175 days from seed planting to ripe fruits.)

Plant 3 pounds per acre. In the garden plant one packet to 25 feet of row for a family of 3 or 4 people.

The red fruit is used when young for making jelly and jam. It is grown commercially for local markets, fruits being marketed in quart berry baskets.

CULTURE. Plant seed in field in March and April in Florida, when the ground is warm, spacing row 5 to 6 feet apart and thinning to about 2½ feet apart in the row, leaving one strong plant at a place. Roselle is an all season crop requiring from five to six months from seeding to ripe fruits.

Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 35c; oz. 60c; ¼ lb. \$1.75; 1 lb. \$6.50
5 to 25 lbs. \$6.40 per lb.

RADISH

Plant 6 to 8 pounds per acre.

In the garden make four plantings at different times.

Plant 1 packet in 25 feet of row at each planting for a family of 3 or 4 people.

CULTURE. Plant in rows 15 to 18 inches apart and thin to 1 or 2 inches in the row. Successive plantings should be made every few weeks for a continuous supply. For best results, a rich, loose, moist sandy loam or muck soil is best. Radishes must be grown rapidly to be crisp and tender, and of best quality. Our radish seed stocks are produced each year from carefully selected transplanted roots.

Prices quoted are postpaid.

Write for special prices on larger quantities.

EARLY SCARLET GLOBE. (21 days.) We have a perfected stock of this superb extra-early variety that was grown from specially selected, transplanted roots. It is the earliest of all varieties; roots are of good size, globe shaped, with a medium top. They are crisp and tender, of uniformly attractive bright, scarlet color. In great demand on all markets.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00
5 to 25 lbs. 90c per lb.

SCARLET TURNIP WHITE-TIPPED (Sparkler). (22 days.) A superior strain of this popular early variety. The roots are nearly round, being slightly flattened on the underside, deep scarlet, shading to a white tip on the bottom. They are very solid, crisp, tender, and sweet. Attractive in appearance.

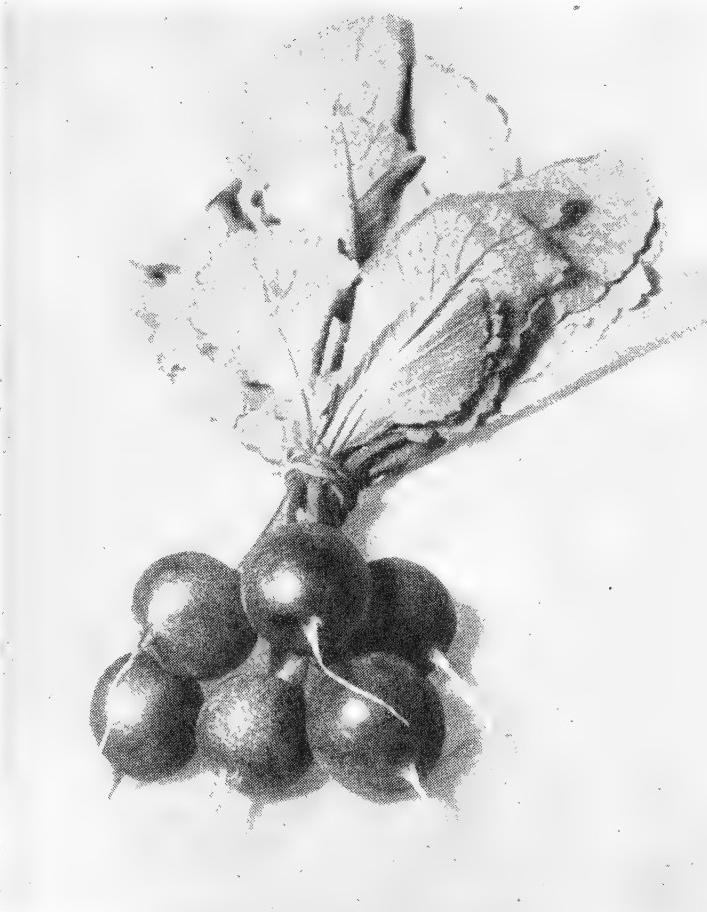
Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00
5 to 25 lbs. 90c per lb.

LONG SCARLET SHORT-TOP (CINCINNATI MARKET). (25 days.) An improved strain of Long Scarlet, being large and having a very small top. It is very regular and uniform in size and shape. Roots are 6 to 7 inches long, straight and smooth, scarlet, brittle, and crisp.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00
5 to 25 lbs. 90c per lb.

LONG WHITE ICICLE. (23 days.) This is the earliest and leading long radish. The straight roots are from 5 to 6 inches long, cylindrical, and very smooth and waxy white throughout. The flesh is mild, crisp, tender and of exceptionally fine quality. The highest edible quality of all radishes.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00
5 to 25 lbs. 90c per lb.



Early Scarlet Globe Radish

Unsurpassed in Color and Uniformity

SPINACH

Virginia Savoy—Plant 12 to 15 pounds per acre in rows, or 20 or 25 pounds per acre broadcast.

In the garden make two plantings at different times.

Plant one packet to 50 feet of row at each planting for a family of 3 or 4 people.

All prices quoted are postpaid.

Write for special prices on larger quantities.

CULTURE OF VIRGINIA SAVOY SPINACH. Successful for fall and winter planting. Does not grow well in hot weather. Requires a moist, rich soil, the richer the better. Plant seed in rows 16 to 20 inches apart, and thin to 4 or 5 inches apart in the row.

VIRGINIA SAVOY (Blight Resistant). (40 days.) Better for market than the smooth leaved varieties, because it does not pack as closely and thus is not as subject to heating as are the smooth leaved varieties, nor does it wilt or turn yellow as quickly before reaching the consumer. Developed for resistance to blight or mosaic disease. The plant is upright and compact in growth, with very thick, curly or savoyed dark green leaves.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00
5 to 25 lbs. 90c per lb.

New Zealand—Plant 3 to 4 pounds of seed per acre. In the garden plant one packet to 25 feet of row for a family of 3 or 4 people.

CULTURE OF NEW ZEALAND. As seeds are very hard and germinate with difficulty, soak them in warm water for 24 hours to hasten germination. Plant in rows three feet apart, and drop three or four seeds per hill about 20 inches apart. Thin to one plant per hill.

NEW ZEALAND. (60 days.) Entirely distinct from the true Spinach. The plant is tall and very spreading, with numerous side shoots. It grows to a height of 1 foot and spreads to a radius of 2 feet. Leaves are very thick, light green, rather small, broad and pointed. It grows well in hot weather, and is sometimes called "Summer" or "Hot-weather Spinach." The leafy tips of the branches are removed and new growth follows, making possible many cuttings. It does best on moist, rich land.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; 1 lb \$1.50

5 to 25 lbs. \$1.40 per lb.

SAGE

A very popular garden herb for Florida. It is used in flavoring or seasoning. Leaves should be cut as plant blooms, and should be dried quickly in the shade. Grows 12 to 18 inches tall.

CULTURE. Sage does well on a sandy soil. Plant seed in rows 15 to 18 inches apart. Thin to six inches in the row. The plant is a hardy perennial, and of easy culture in Florida.

Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; 1 oz. \$1.00

SQUASH

Squashes exhibit greater variation in plant and fruit character and hybridize or cross and become mixed more readily in seed production than any other vegetable. Consequently squashes are given special care and attention in our breeding grounds and production fields in the north and west. Pedigreed lines are established by covering buds on most desirable plants with bags to control pollination and prevent crossing. Market seed is grown from these pedigreed lines in fields well-isolated from any other squash variety. In this way we are able to supply our customers with uniformly true-to-type strains of squash seed.

CULTURE. This is one of the quickest and easiest crops that can be grown, and usually proves very profitable. The earliest varieties begin bearing in six or seven weeks from time of planting the seed. Squashes can be grown on almost any kind of soil. Use from 800 to 1,200 pounds of fertilizer per acre.

For bush varieties, have rows at least 3 to 4 feet apart and hills 3 feet apart in the row. Plant 5 to 6 seeds in each hill, and thin out to two plants when 3 inches high. Bush squash in Florida is a good paying crop for fall or spring. Plant for spring, during January, February and March; for fall, from August until October. The early squash brings the big money. Mosaic disease has become a most serious disease of squash in many sections of Florida. For the control of squash insects and diseases see pages 53, 55, 57 and 62.

The number of days in parentheses after each variety represents the average time required from seed planting to edible or marketable fruits.

Prices quoted are postpaid.

Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Bush Varieties

Plant 2 to 3 pounds per acre.

In the garden plant one packet to 50 feet for a family of 3 or 4 people.

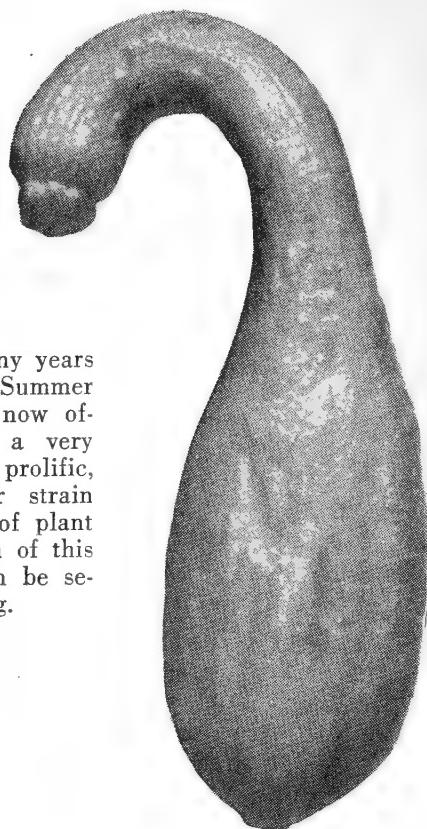
COZINI (new). (50 days.) This new variety was developed from a cross of Cocozelle and Black Zucchini. It is a little later than our improved selection Black Zucchini, but makes a heavy yield of slightly longer fruits than Black Zucchini. The smooth, straight fruits are very uniform in size, shape and color, the color being a very dark green. The plant is of vigorous growth, holding up and producing fruits over a long period.

**Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; 1/4 lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75
5 to 25 lbs. \$1.65 per lb.**

COCOZELLE (Italian Vegetable Marrow). (50 days.) This is the true Italian Vegetable Marrow. When ready for market, the fruit is 10 to 12 inches long, slender, 1 to 1½ inches in diameter, cylindrical in shape, straight, smooth, dark green with lighter green stripes. Our stock of this variety produces a small, bushy, open type of plant, with small, deeply cleft leaves, but with an immense yield of uniformly true to type fruits. We have devoted many years to the development of this superior strain, and we can say with full confidence that our Cocozelle is the earliest, most prolific, and uniformly true to type strain you can secure anywhere.

Seed supply extremely limited.

**Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; 1/4 lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75
5 to 25 lbs. \$1.65 per lb.**



We have worked for many years on our Early Yellow Summer Crookneck, and we are now offering Florida growers a very early and exceedingly prolific, light lemon-yellow color strain with a more open type of plant growth. No better strain of this most popular variety can be secured for Florida planting.

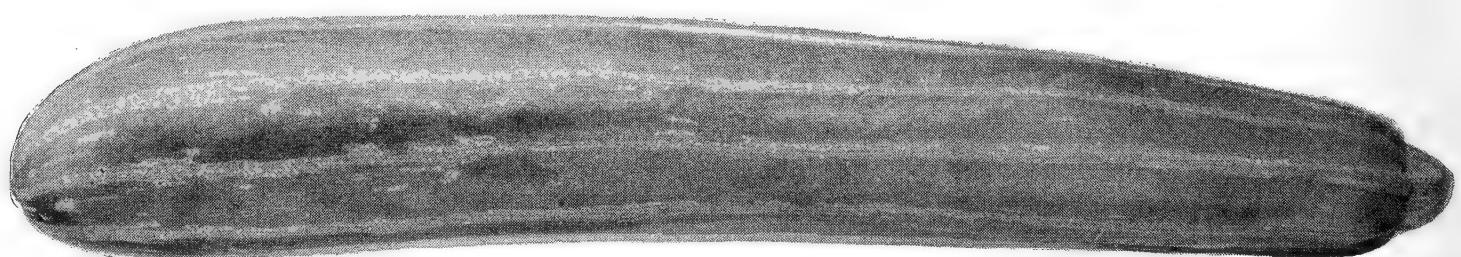
Early Yellow Summer Crookneck or Baby Crookneck

EARLY YELLOW SUMMER CROOKNECK (BABY CROOKNECK). (45 days.) It is the most extensively grown of any variety of squash in Florida. The fruits are small, with thin, curved neck. Its rich, bright, lemon-yellow color gives it a very good market appearance, and it is in big demand on all southern markets. Our stock of this popular variety is very early and exceedingly prolific.

**Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 1/4 lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25
5 to 25 lbs. \$1.15 per lb.**

BLACK ZUCCHINI (Kilgore's Improved Selection). (45 days.) The plant of this improved selection, instead of developing a large, vigorous growing bush like the regular Black Zucchini, forms a short, single semi-runner, and produces an enormous yield of fruit over a long period. The plant is an open type of growth, with small, deeply cleft leaves, allowing the air and sunlight to circulate and prevent fruit rot. The fruits are dark green in color, six to eight inches long at market stage. A very early, extremely prolific, improved strain of Black Zucchini.

**Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 1/4 lb. 45c; 1 lb. \$1.50
5 to 25 lbs. \$1.40 per lb.**



Cocozelle Squash, or Long Slender Italian Vegetable Marrow
A typical specimen of Kilgore's stock grown in our Proving Grounds

SQUASH—BUSH VARIETIES (Continued)

EARLY PROLIFIC STRAIGHTNECK. (42 days.) This development is ten days earlier and more productive than other strains of Straightneck Squash. The plants are less vigorous, and of brighter lemon-yellow color. Valuable for both home and market use. Because of its uniformity, earliness, high yield, and attractive appearance, this variety is growing in popularity by leaps and bounds especially on northern markets.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25
5 to 25 lbs. \$1.15 per lb.

EARLY WHITE BUSH. (Patty Pan Type.) (48 days.) This is a popular type of squash for shipment to Northern markets. The smooth fruits are of pale green color when very young, becoming white as they grow, are round and flat but deep, with ridged or scalloped edges, measuring up to five or six inches across by three inches thick when ready to market.

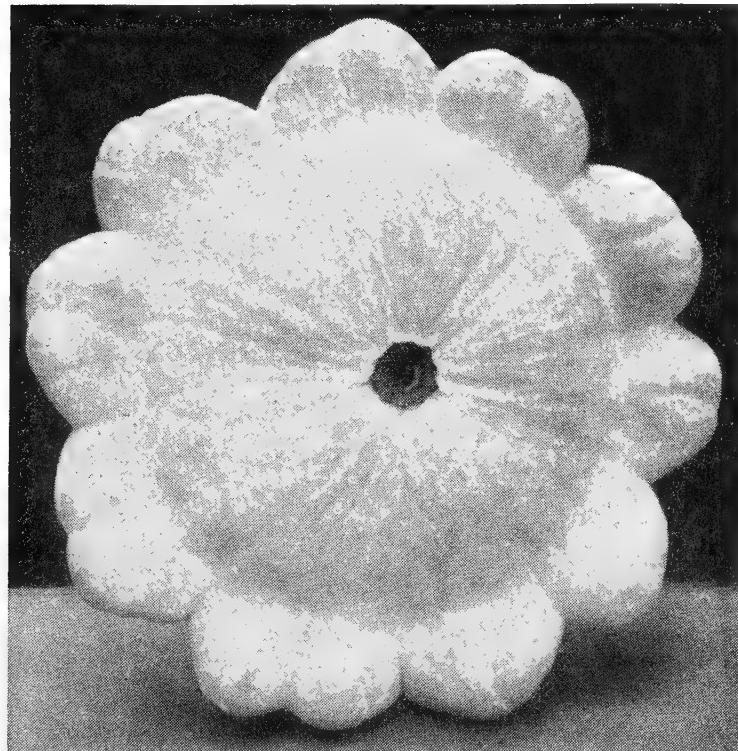
Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25
5 to 25 lbs. \$1.15 per lb.

MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH. (Patty Pan Type.) (50 days.) A large strain of the Early White Bush, the fruits being about one-third larger, measuring 6 to 8 inches in diameter. It is slightly later in maturing and not quite so prolific as Early White Bush. White color is retained at later stages. The fruits are thick, tender, and of very good quality.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25
5 lbs. \$1.15 per lb.

WOOD'S EARLY PROLIFIC (Patty Pan Type). (42 days.) This is the earliest, meatiest, and most prolific of the patty pan type. It will average seven days earlier than Early White Bush, mature all of its fruits quickly and will be almost half through producing by the time Early White Bush begins making much of a crop when planted at the same time. The plants are extremely prolific, producing round, smooth, deep, thick fruits, very slightly scalloped, and of a creamy white color. The fruits are deeper and thicker than the White Bush, being bulged at both stem and blossom ends. A very good variety to grow where early squashes of the bush scalloped type are desired for home use or for shipment.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25
5 lbs. \$1.15 per lb.

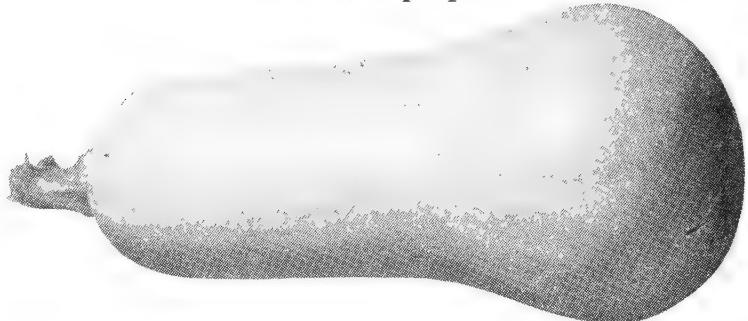


A typical fruit of Mammoth White Bush Squash

SQUASH - RUNNING VARIETIES

Plant one pound per acre of running varieties.

In the garden plant one packet to 50 feet for a family of 3 or 4 people.



Butternut Squash

CULTURE. Cultural requirements similar to bush squash (see page 30), but running varieties require much more room, planting in rows 8 to 10 feet apart and hills at least 5 feet apart. Plant 5 or 6 seeds in each hill, and thin to two plants when 3 inches high. Generally grown as a spring crop in Florida.

The running varieties of squash are distinct from the bush varieties—the vines run 10 to 12 feet. The fruits are left on the vines until fully grown with a hard rind, and are then harvested by cutting the stem. Running squash may be stored in a cool, dry place until desired for use, but must be handled carefully to avoid bruising. Unlike bush squashes, which are prepared only by boiling or frying, fruits of the running varieties may be stored, and used either boiled, baked or for making delicious squash pies.

BUTTERNUT. (80 days.) Vines produce an immense number of bottleneck or long pear-shaped yellowish-brown or deep buff-colored fruits. Fruits weigh $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 lbs., 8 to 10 inches long, and 3 to 4 inches in diameter at the largest diameter. The outer shell is smooth and hard, making this squash a wonderful shipper and keeper. The dry flesh is yellow, fine-textured, sweet, and of excellent flavor. A good keeper and of high edible quality when used as an individual baker. Also excellent for making pies.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.50
5 to 25 lbs. \$3.40 per lb.

BLUE HUBBARD (115 days.) This strain is superior in edible quality to other Hubbards. The blue-gray colored fruits are large, round, pointed at both ends and slightly rough and ridged. Flesh is thick, yellow-orange, of fine flavor. Ideal for baking and for pies. The best keeper of all Hubbards.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00
5 to 25 lbs. \$1.90 per lb.

TABLE QUEEN (ACORN). (60 days.) Extremely early for a running squash. Makes an enormous yield over a long season. Fruits very dark green, weighing about 2 lbs., with sides deeply ribbed, and with a point at the blossom end. Yellow colored flesh is very fine-grained and sweet when baked like Hubbard squash. It is a very good keeper and desirable for home and market use, also for shipping.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00
5 to 25 lbs. \$1.90 per lb.

ALAGOLD (Improved African Squash). (100 days.) This improved strain of African squash is known as "Alagold Pumpkin." It is very resistant to all types of insects which commonly attack squash in the south. Furthermore, the vines seem to be resistant to the various diseases to which squash is subject. The vines are long and very prolific. The solid meatied, long-keeping, mature fruits are edible either as baked squash or made into pies. The flesh is very thick and of a cream or salmon color. The fruits are bell shape with a smooth and very tough rind, 8 to 10 inches long and 5 to 6 inches wide at the lower or thickest end and average about 5 pounds in weight. The rind is of a dark green color, maturing to a deep yellow or buff color. Some growers report they have kept unbruised fruits in good condition for as long as a year.

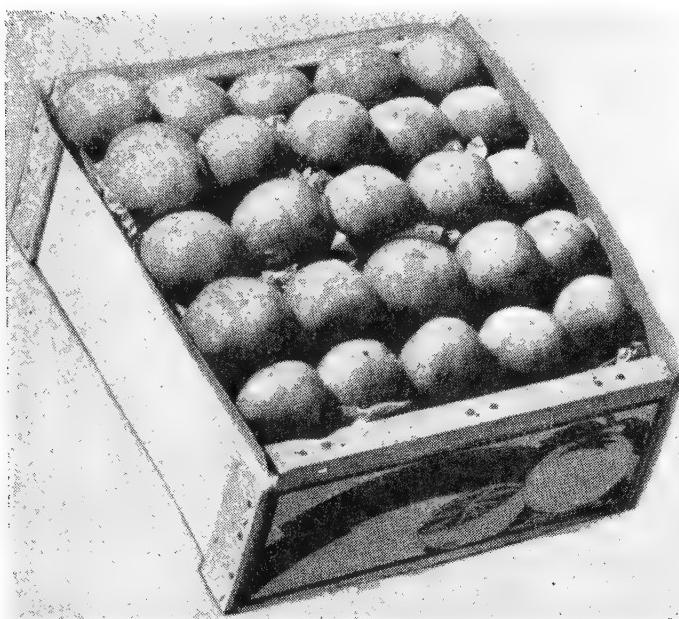
Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00
5 to 25 lbs. \$1.90 per lb.

TOMATO

Sow $\frac{1}{4}$ pound in seed-bed to plant an acre, or plant $\frac{1}{2}$ pound per acre in field.

For the garden sow one packet in a seed-bed for 50 plants to set 150 feet of row for a family of 3 or 4 people.

If plants are staked and pruned, which is advisable in the garden, sow one packet in seed-bed for 50 plants to set 75 feet of row for 3 or 4 people.



A lug of Rutgers Tomatoes packed for market

Tomato seed has been one of our specialties for many years, and our stocks, which are grown for us in disease-free territory in the Middle West, are specially developed and selected for Florida growing conditions. We maintain that our tomato seed cannot be surpassed for Florida conditions, and the reputation we enjoy is ample evidence of that fact. Remember, you cannot make good tomatoes out of poor tomato seeds.

The Kilgore Seed Company has just had over 35 years experience studying the particular requirements of Florida tomato growers. Selections are made each year for earliness, high yield, adaptability, and uniformity in size, shape, and color.

CULTURE. Tomatoes are grown on all kinds of soil, from a light sand to a muck. The land should be put in good condition. Lay off rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 feet apart, open a furrow, and drill in 1200 pounds per acre of high grade fertilizer such as a 4-7-5, and mix thoroughly with the soil. It is good policy to let this stand for seven to ten days and then plant the seed or set the plants. Seed may be planted direct in the field or preferably in a cloth-covered seed-bed. Plants started in a seed-bed should be 6 to 8 inches high when ready to transplant to the field in $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 foot rows and $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart in the row, or if staked 12 to 18 inches in the row, rows 3 feet apart.

On the east coast of Florida, first plantings are made during August and continue until in January. North and Central Florida begin planting for a spring crop the middle to the latter part of December and continue to the middle of February. For a fall crop in Central Florida, plantings are made in July and August. To control blight and other fungous diseases and to increase yields, spray with "Dithane" (See page 63.)

For the control of insects and diseases of Tomatoes see pages 53, 54, 55, 56, 58 and 63. Spraying tomato plants with Dithane-zinc-sulphate-lime mixture before the disease appears will help prevent the destructive late blight disease from developing, according to the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station.

The number of days indicated after each variety represents the time required from setting of plants in the field or garden to produce marketable fruits. It usually takes four or five weeks to produce plants for field setting.

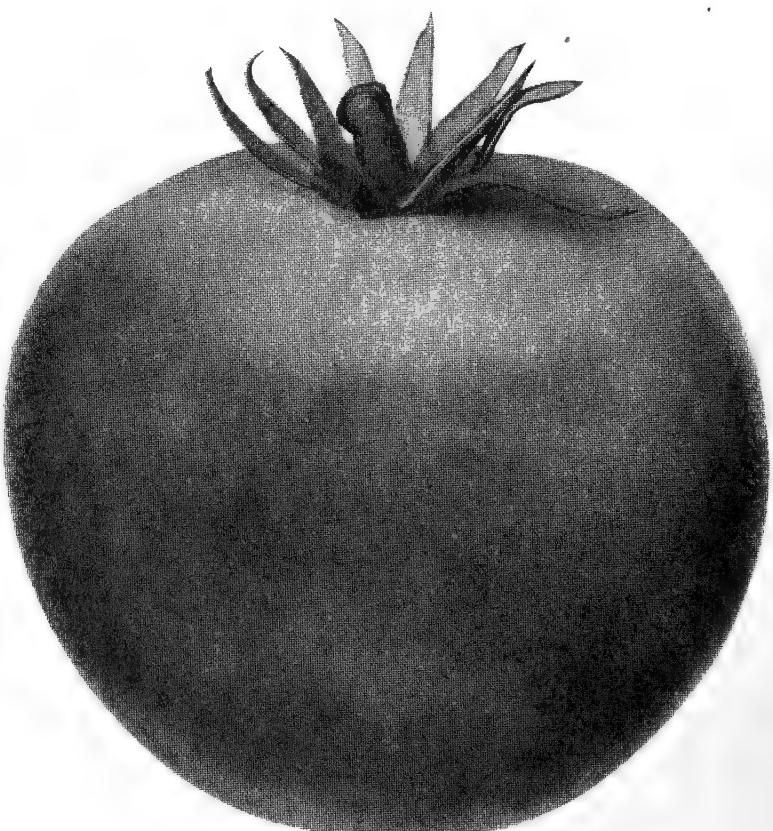
All prices quoted are postpaid.
Write for special prices on larger quantities.

IMPROVED RUTGERS. (82 days.) Our improved strain of this important variety is exceedingly uniform in plant growth and produces more uniform, smoother, thick walled, firmer, deeper globe-shaped fruits. The plant is a very vigorous grower, hardy, and a heavy producer of firm green tomatoes which ripen to a bright red, producing an enormous yield of large, deep globe-shaped fruits over a long season. The large fruits are very firm, free of puffs, with thick outer and inner walls. The fruits of our improved strain size up well clear out to the end of the vine, and are smoother and freer of cracks at the stem end. This variety is especially recommended for a spring crop in Florida and is well suited for light sandy soils and also for shallow dry pine land on the lower east cost of Florida. Not suitable for deep wet glade lands where it makes too much vegetable growth. This variety stands more rain as well as more drought than other varieties. Many growers have told us that our Improved Rutgers makes the smoothest as well as the fanciest fruits of any strain of seed of this variety on the market today.

Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c; oz. 55c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.65; 1 lb. \$6.00
5 to 25 lbs. \$5.90 per lb.

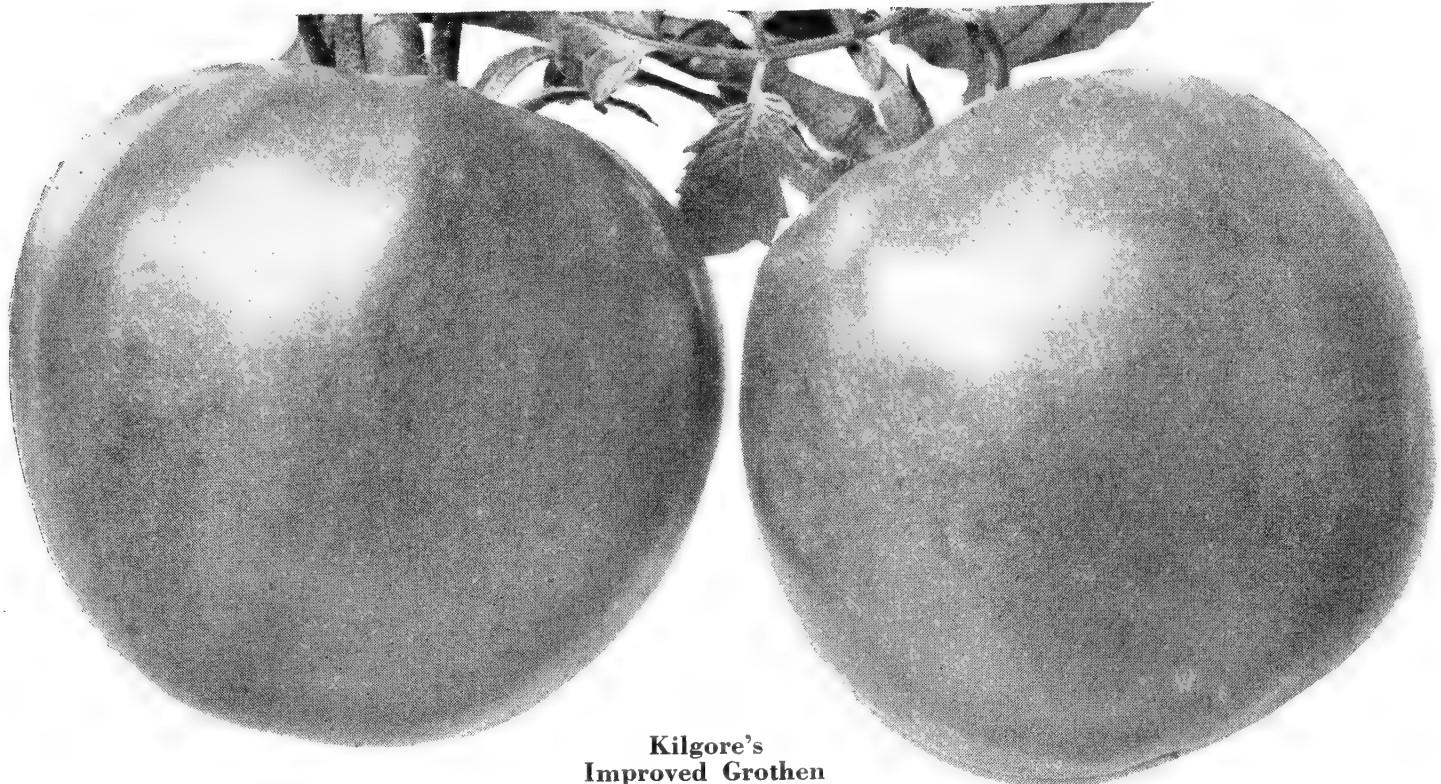
PEARSON (Improved shipping strain) (78 days.) We have improved the canning strain of this variety for shipping, until our special shipping strain, like the canning strain, is not only enormously productive, but produces more uniform, medium sized, smooth, globe-shaped fruits, dark green in color which ripen to a good uniform red color. The fruits have a very tough, thick skin and seldom crack even when ripe on the plant, making them ideal for long distance shipment. The plants are short and compact, and of vigorous growth. A very heavy yielder of smooth, firm, uniform, medium sized fruits.

Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 55c; oz. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.50; 1 lb. \$13.00
5 to 25 lbs. \$12.90 per lb.



Pearson (Improved Shipping Strain)

Read about our special methods of handling and treating seeds on page 34



**Kilgore's
Improved Grothen
Red Globe Tomatoes**

GROTHEN'S RED GLOBE. (70 days.) This is a very early maturing, high yielding variety especially well adapted for fall planting in Florida, where our strain was developed. All of our production is now based on lines developed, selected, and produced at our Florida breeding station. The plants are of open growth with rather small foliage requiring rich, deep, moist land for best results, maturing fruits about 12 days earlier than Rutgers, and ripening to a beautiful red color. A heavy producer of smooth, deep globe-shaped, large fruits, sizing up well clear to the top of the plants, producing a very high percentage of fancies. The fruits are firm and solid, and the interior ripens slowly, making this variety an exceptionally good shipper. Earliness and high yields of large fruits, of excellent shipping quality, are the main factors recommending this variety. It does not do so well on light sandy soils, but is especially recommended for a fall, winter and early spring crop in Florida and is well suited to deep, wet glades, hammock, and rich sandy loam soils.

**Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 35c; oz. 60c; ¼ lb. \$1.90; 1 lb. \$7.00
5 to 25 lbs. \$6.90 per lb.**

PRITCHARD (SCARLET TOPPER). (75 days.) Vines medium dense, compact, erect, self-topping. Fruits mature very early, several days earlier than Marglobe, are large, smooth, meaty, globular in shape and ripen uniformly to a very deep attractive red color, both exterior and interior. This variety is a heavy cropper and therefore requires rich or liberally fertilized moist soil. Does especially well on Everglades muck.

**Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c; oz. 55c; ¼ lb. \$1.65; 1 lb. \$6.00
5 to 25 lbs. \$5.90 per lb.**

LIVINGSTON'S GLOBE. (80 days.) An improved strain of the old Livingston's Globe variety, popular in the Gulf States for many years. Our improved strain is very productive of fancy, perfectly globe-shaped fruits, holding their large size and shape until the last pickings. Ripens to a beautiful deep pink.

**Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c; oz. 55c; ¼ lb. \$1.65; 1 lb. \$6.00
5 to 25 lbs. \$5.90 per lb.**

MARGLOBE. (77 days.) This is an excellent strain of the old standard type of Marglobe. It produces a heavy, vigorous plant growth, partially resistant to nailhead rust, Fusarium wilt and other diseases. The deep globe-shaped, smooth fruits are heavy, thick walled, firm or solid, and are free of navel and blossom-end scars. The ridging at stem end has been practically eliminated. We have made selections for larger fruit size. Fruit ripens to a beautiful deep scarlet-red color. Our Bred-Rite strain consistently produces a high percentage of fancy fruits which results in fancy prices. Well adapted to and recommended for north Florida.

**Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c; oz. 55c; ¼ lb. \$1.65; 1 lb. \$6.00
5 to 25 lbs. \$5.90 per lb.**

EXTRA SELECTED GLOBE. (80 days.) This extra selected strain is one of the strongest and most vigorous growers, and because of this vigor the plants stay green and in bearing condition, producing marketable fruits longer than most other strains of the pink globe variety. The plant has an open, spreading habit of growth, and is ideally suited for staking and pruning. Its smooth, perfectly globe shape fruits do not crack, and ripen to a beautiful deep pink color. This selected strain produces a high percentage of large, smooth, uniformly deep globe-shaped fancy fruits. No finer strain of this standard variety for Florida conditions can be found anywhere.

**Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c; oz. 75c; ¼ lb. \$2.25; 1 lb. \$8.00
5 to 25 lbs. \$7.90 per lb.**

OXHEART. (90 days.) A smooth, thick, tender and almost seedless pink-fruited tomato of delicious flavor. Rich soil adds greatly to its productiveness. This is an ideal variety for the home garden and for the local market.

**Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 65c; oz. \$1.25; ¼ lb. \$4.00; 1 lb. \$15.00
5 to 25 lbs. \$14.90 per lb.**

PONDEROSA. (Brimmer.) (88 days.) A very large, pink-fruited variety. The fruits are more or less flattened, very solid and meaty with few seeds, and of splendid edible quality. Recommended only for home gardens because its unusual size and weight are disadvantages in shipping.

**Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 45c; oz. 85c; ¼ lb. \$2.75; 1 lb. \$10.00
5 to 25 lbs. \$9.90 per lb.**

What Will Your Harvest Be?

*The answer to that question depends principally on
the kind of seeds you plant.*

Kilgore's Bred-Rite Seeds Are Bred and Developed in Florida for Florida.



Partial view of Kilgore's Experimental Farm at Plant City, Florida, showing single plant selections of pepper plants in cloth covered cages to produce pure line stock seed.

Samples of different stocks of Kilgore seeds are planted from time to time on the new Kilgore Experimental Farm, at Plant City, Fla. In addition, there also are included in our trials, samples from other seed dealers and seed growers to compare with Kilgore stocks. This shows just how Kilgore's strains and varieties compare in earliness, yield, uniformity, trueness to type and adaptability with others growing side by side under identically the same conditions in Florida. It also enables the company to discover and develop new or improved stocks and varieties of distinct merit for Florida conditions, which we offer

to our customers as soon as a supply of seeds can be produced. Modern, scientific breeding methods are employed both in maintaining and improving seed stocks. New products of our breeding program are carefully tested under Florida conditions, and superior stocks are then sent to our seed production fields in the north and west. Careful notes are kept of all our experimental farm results which enable us to check up with the constant improvements which are being made in standard varieties of vegetables. Our principal objective in all this work is to breed, develop or select strains and varieties of vegetable seeds in Florida in order that we may offer our customers seeds adapted to Florida growing conditions, which conditions differ materially from those found elsewhere in the United States. The company has employed the services of a well trained and experienced plant breeder who supervises this work.

In addition, the Kilgore Seed Company maintains a modern seed testing laboratory at Plant City, Fla. where a sample of every stock of vegetable, flower and field crop seed Kilgore sells is tested at frequent intervals in a germinating apparatus, and the number of seeds which germinate out of 100 seeds tested is recorded. Any stock of seed which is found to be low in germination is immediately withdrawn from sale from all of Kilgore's fourteen Florida stores and mail order department, and is discarded.

What more could be done to provide good seeds for the Florida grower? We know what our seeds will do under Florida conditions because we develop and prove them in Florida.

You have a cordial invitation to inspect Kilgore's seed testing laboratory and Kilgore's new experimental farm at Plant City, Florida. Just call at the Kilgore Seed Company's store in Plant City, and a Kilgore employee will guide you over the farm, and explain what is being done by this pioneer Florida Seed Company to provide Florida growers with better seeds.

High Vitality Seed Must Be Planted To Secure A Good Stand

Kilgore's vegetable seeds are now air-conditioned and tested. This means higher vitality, better germination and stronger plants.

The Kilgore Seed Company, the leader in all new things pertaining to seeds, has installed in its central warehouse at Plant City, Florida, the most up-to-date dehumidifying machinery in order to maintain high vitality in all Kilgore Seeds.

In addition to keeping our seeds in artificially dried store-rooms, we have one of the most up-to-date seed testing laboratories, where samples of all of our seed stocks are tested at regular intervals to further insure our customers against planting low vitality seeds. In our laboratory, tests are made every six weeks of all seed stocks in our warehouse, mail order department and fourteen Florida stores. We know at all times the correct germination of all seed stocks we have on hand. If any seed stocks are found to be falling in germination they are immediately removed from our warehouse and stores and are destroyed.

We are taking all these precautions and giving our customers this extra service without any additional cost, in order to provide in Kilgore's Bred-Rite seeds the best that money can buy.

***This is why we say*
FOR BEST RESULTS USE**

**KILGORE'S
BRED-RITE
SEEDS**
TRADE MARK

TURNIP

Plant 2 to 3 pounds per acre.

In the garden make three plantings at different times.

Plant 1 packet of turnip seed to 50 feet of row at each planting for a family of 3 or 4 people.

We list only the varieties that are best suited to Florida growing conditions. All our turnip seed is grown from special hand-selected and transplanted roots.

CULTURE. Plant in rows 15 to 20 inches apart. Thin early to one inch, because any overcrowding will result in misshapen, slow-growing, poor quality roots. Final thinning should be 4 to 6 inches apart. Thinnings may be used for turnip greens. For best quality, turnips should be grown rapidly in rich, moist soil. Turnips can be planted every month in the year in Florida.

The number of days after each variety is the time required to produce edible roots from seed plantings.

Prices quoted are postpaid.

Write for special prices on larger quantities.

The supply of all turnip and rutabaga seed is very short until fall 1949.

EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN (EARLY FLORIDA). (35 days.) We have a fine stock of this early variety. Our seed is grown from special hand-selected and transplanted roots. The roots are of medium size, smooth, flat, and white, with a bright purple top, and extremely early. Recommended as an extra early home garden and local market variety.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 1/4 lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00
5 to 25 lbs. 90c per lb.

WHITE GLOBE. (44 days.) A handsome, pure white, very large, perfectly round Turnip of fine quality. It has small tops, grows rapidly, and gets very large, producing a heavy yield per acre. Resembles Purple-Top White Globe except for color.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 1/4 lb. 35c; 1 lb. 90c
5 to 25 lbs. 80c per lb.

EARLY WHITE EGG. (45 days.) An early, oval or egg-shaped variety with clear white roots of medium size. The flesh is white, firm, fine-grained and sweet.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 1/4 lb. 35c; 1 lb. 90c
5 to 25 lbs. 80c per lb.

SHOCOIN (FOLIAGE) TURNIP. (50 days.) A louse-resistant foliage turnip which resists the hot, scorching sun, dry weather, and lice. It produces an immense yield of upright growing foliage, which is always in good demand during late spring and summer in Florida. The roots are white, semi-globe shaped, but more largely planted for the tops which are large, thick, succulent, tender, and of finest mild flavor.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 1/4 lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00
5 to 25 lbs. 90c per lb.



A typical root of Purple Top White Globe

PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE. (50 days.) Ours is a very uniform and well-colored strain of this popular variety. Roots are almost globe-shaped, and the flesh and skin are pure white, with a beautiful purple or red at the stem end above ground. Very fine-grained and sweet, of superior quality. Grown most extensively in Florida for shipment to northern markets.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 1/4 lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00
5 to 25 lbs. 90c per lb.

RUTABAGA

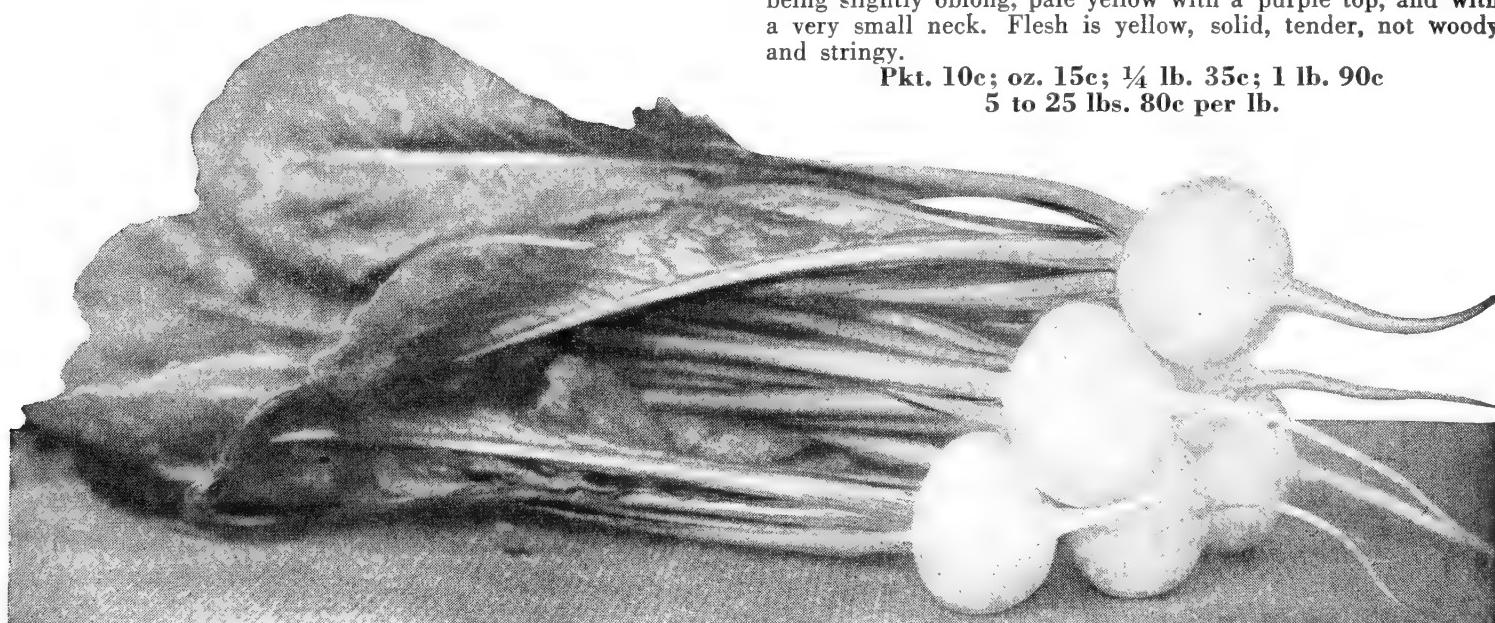
Plant 1 pound per acre.

In the garden plant one packet to 100 feet of row.

CULTURE. Rutabaga is best grown as a late fall and winter crop. Seed should be planted in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart, and the plants should be thinned early to about eight inches in the row.

AMERICAN IMPROVED. (90 days.) The smooth roots attain a much larger size than turnips, are almost globular, being slightly oblong, pale yellow with a purple top, and with a very small neck. Flesh is yellow, solid, tender, not woody and stringy.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 1/4 lb. 35c; 1 lb. 90c
5 to 25 lbs. 80c per lb.



Shogoin (Foliage) Turnip

WATERMELON

Plant 1 pound per acre.

In the garden plant 1 packet to 75 feet of row for a family of 3 or 4 people.

CULTURE. Watermelons may be grown on nearly all kinds of Florida soils that have good drainage, but rolling, sandy pine land is preferred. In general, new land is best for this crop in order to avoid diseases. The field should be checked off, planting in hills 8 feet apart each way or 7 by 9 feet. Seed should be planted $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch deep, and plants should be thinned to 2 or 3 plants per hill when they are still small and when all danger of frost is past, later thinning to 1 plant per hill for best results. The most successful growers apply a 4-7-5 fertilizer mixture about a week before planting the seed. A second application may be made if necessary when the vines begin to run. The fertilizer should be worked into the hills before planting at the rate of two pounds per hill, or 800 pounds per acre. The first planting of watermelons for an early crop in Florida should be made about January 1st and successive plantings may be made up to about the middle of February in Central and South Florida. Plantings in North Florida are made 2 or 3 weeks later. For earlier melons use *Hotkaps*. (See page 71.)

The leaf, stem and fruit disease of watermelons, anthracnose as well as gummy stem blight, the spores of which diseases are frequently present on melon seed, are killed by treating the seed with Spergon. If weather conditions are favorable for blight and anthracnose, spray or dust with Copper Compound A, Fermate, Spergon or Dithane. (See pages 53, 55, 57 and 63.)

For pollination of watermelons, see second paragraph under cucumber culture—page 16.

The number of days after each variety indicates the time from seed planting to ripe fruit.

Prices quoted are postpaid.

Write for special prices on larger quantities.

DIXIE QUEEN (White Seeded). (90 days.) This variety possesses all the good qualities demanded by commercial growers, namely, size, color, flavor, shipping quality and high yield. The almost round fruits average 32 pounds. The flesh is of a most attractive, rich, bright-red color. It is solid, with very few small white seeds. The outer skin is light green, striped and blotched with dark green. The rind, although thin, is tough and does not bruise easily, making it an ideal shipping melon. It is one of the sweetest-flavored and highest quality melons grown. This variety is sometimes, but quite erroneously called "White Seeded Cuban Queen." Because of its many desirable features, Dixie Queen has become one of the leading, standard com-

mercial varieties of Florida, and because of its high edible quality it is also grown extensively for home use.

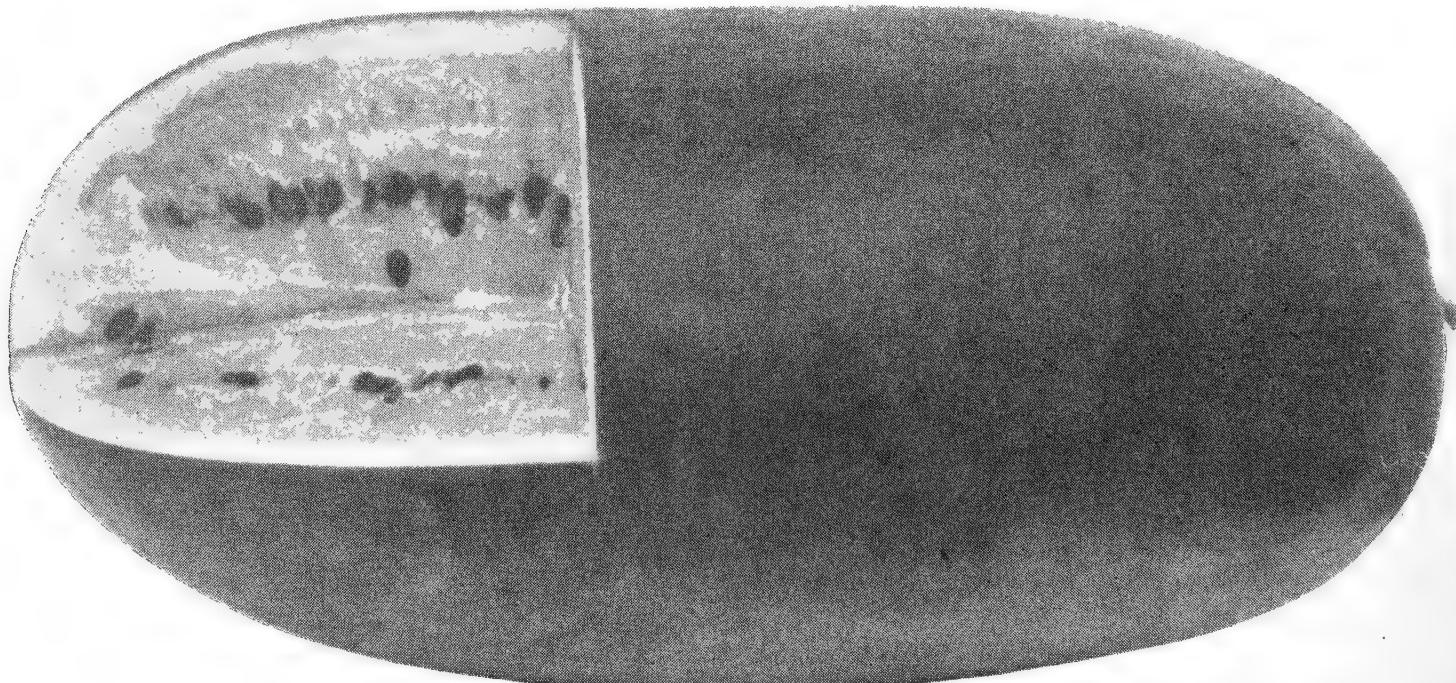
Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75
5 to 25 lbs. \$1.65 per lb.

STONE MOUNTAIN (Improved Light Green Rind Strain.) (92 days.) A large, round melon with deep red flesh that has a very delicious flavor. Vines are very prolific and the fruit has very few seeds, being almost all good, crisp, red meat clear to the rind, of delicious flavor and sweetness. Ours is the genuine, true to type, mingled light green color Stone Mountain. This strain has been developed and selected for uniformity and for high yields of true light green rind melons, free of white heart and solid meated throughout with relatively few pure white seeds having a dark ring around the edge.

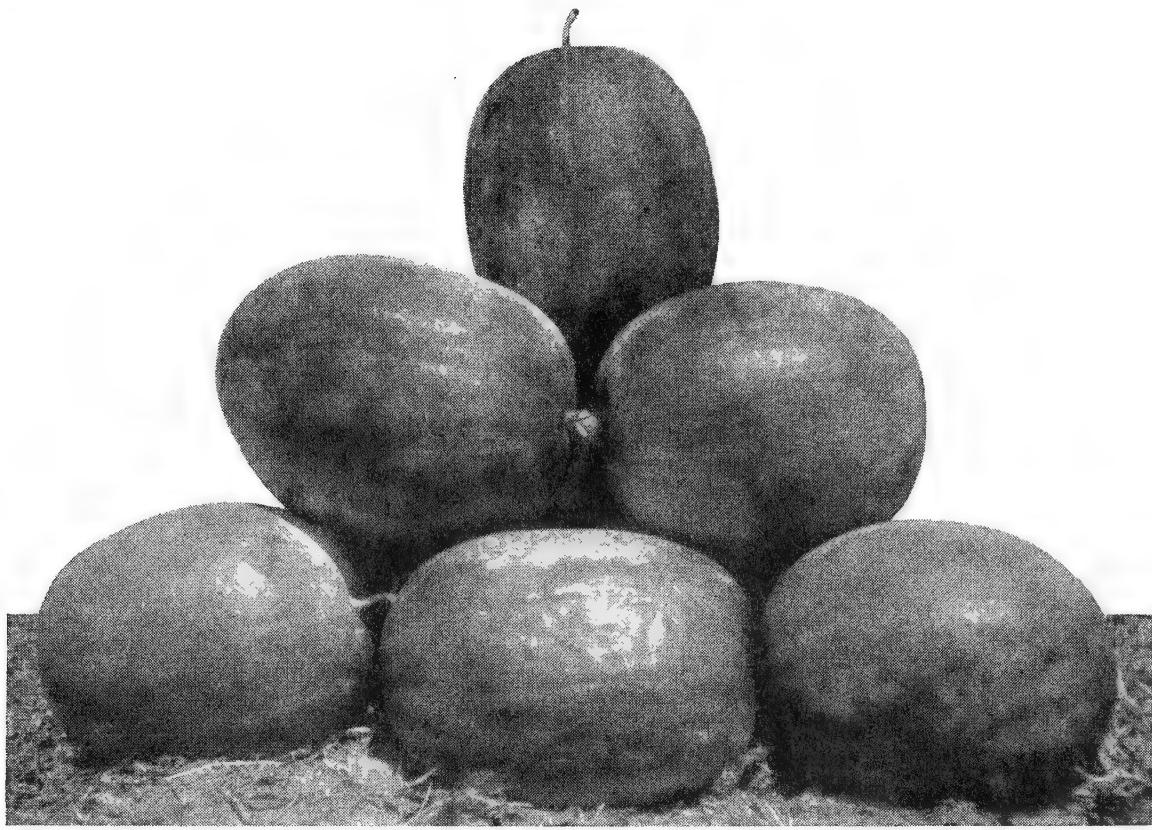
Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; 1 lb. \$1.50
5 to 25 lbs. \$1.40 per lb.

BLACKLEE (Wilt-Resistant). (100 days.) This wilt-resistant variety was originated, developed and released by the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station. Blacklee was developed by Dr. M. N. Walker from a cross of Leesburg and Hawkesbury. This variety grows vigorously, is very resistant to Fusarium Wilt disease, and produces a very abundant crop of uniform, medium size, elongated, blocky, very symmetrical and smooth, attractive appearing melons with a dark rich green colored rind, which rind is very thin but hard, tough and of good carrying quality, making it a good long distance shipper and good keeper. The flesh, which runs within one-half inch of the outside of the melon, is an attractive bright red with medium size black seed, of excellent flavor and fine texture and delicious, crisp, sweet eating quality. The melons cut solid, are free from stringiness, and have a delicate, distinctive flavor. The melons will, under good growing conditions, average 34 pounds, an ideal size for shipping. They run very uniform and are exceptionally heavy for their size. By pruning to two melons per vine, the size can be somewhat increased, and the melons will ripen several days earlier. In addition to disease resistance, this variety possesses about all the desirable characteristics one could wish for in an ideal shipping, local market and home garden variety. Sometimes, but wrongfully so, called Improved Wilt-Resistant Watson.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75
5 to 25 lbs. \$1.65 per lb.



Blacklee (wilt-resistant) watermelon



Florida Giant (Black Diamond or Cannon Ball). A standard, high yielding variety for Florida

FLORIDA GIANT (BLACK DIAMOND or CANNON BALL). (92 days.) The vines are of vigorous growth and produce large, nearly round, solid dark-green skin melons, with thick rind and firm, rather coarse grained and fibrous, sweet, deep red, attractive flesh, with small black seeds. Very hardy, and withstands poor growing conditions better than most other varieties. This variety is sometimes called black seeded Stone Mountain. It resembles Stone Mountain in form, but has a much darker green rind and grows to much larger size. Because of the dark green rind, it is in great demand, always having a fresh appearance. Has grown in favor by leaps and bounds among commercial melon growers in Florida. Also a desirable home garden variety.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75
5 to 25 lbs. \$1.65 per lb.

KLECKLEY'S SWEET (WONDERMELON). (95 days.) The vines are sturdy and prolific and the green rind fruit is long, slightly constricted toward the stem end, with a very crisp, sweet and fine flesh. The rind is too thin to make a good shipper, but because of its high edible quality it is very popular for home use and for local market.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25
5 to 25 lbs. \$1.15 per lb.

FLORIDA FAVORITE. (90 days.) An early, long, medium-sized melon, irregularly striped with lighter green. The flesh is a deep red and very delicious. This melon does not ship very well, but it is a desirable variety for the garden and home market because of its very high edible quality and uniformly high yield.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25
5 to 25 lbs. \$1.15 per lb.

WATSON (Improved). (100 days.) Cylindrical in shape, with medium dark green, thick, tough rind. The flesh is very firm, sweet, and has been bred especially for solid, deep red meat, entirely free of hard, white center, commonly called white heart. Our stock of this variety has been developed for high yielding qualities of uniformly true-to-type melons.

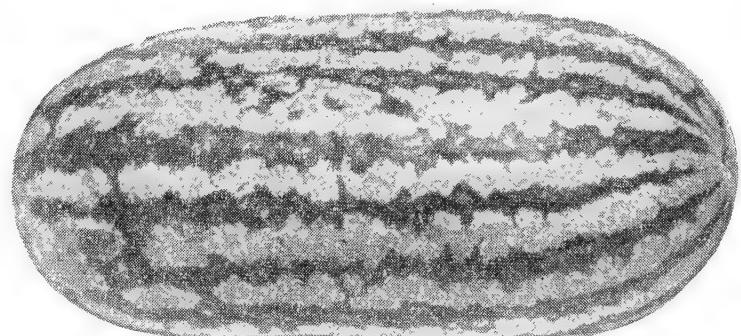
Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; 1 lb. \$1.50
5 to 25 lbs. \$1.40 per lb.

DUDE CREEK. (95 days.) This variety is very similar to the famous Garrison and Darlington in general shape, color and appearance of the fruits, but the fruits will average slightly smaller in size, have a thicker, tougher rind and stand shipment better than Garrison or Darlington. The plants of Dude Creek are tougher, stand drought and hardships better, making them more productive, and the fruits are not so subject to blossom end rot as Garrison. The flavor and edible quality of Dude Creek is not quite so good, and the flesh is somewhat coarser than that of Garrison or Darlington. Dude Creek is an excellent shipping melon of the Garrison type.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; 1 lb. \$1.50
5 to 25 lbs. \$1.40 per lb.

GARRISON (DARLINGTON). (95 days.) We offer the genuine strain of this prized variety. Fruits are uniformly cylindrical in shape, very large, long, with a thin, tender rind. The color is white and green striped, the green stripes usually being broken. The shape and stripings are similar to those of the Georgia Rattlesnake variety, but it is an entirely different melon. It has a very delicate flavor, sweet and tender meat, and grows to weigh 40 to 50 pounds, if the vines are pruned to one or two good shaped melons per plant, pulling off all other melons at least twice a week. Because of its high edible quality and large size it is rapidly gaining popularity and commanding premium prices. It is not, however, a shipping melon because of the brittle, easily broken rind, but is grown extensively for local markets.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; 1 lb. \$2.25
5 to 25 lbs. \$2.15 per lb.



A typical fruit of Garrison (Darlington) Watermelon

FIELD AND ROASTING EAR CORN

Plant 7 pounds ($\frac{1}{2}$ peck) per acre or 56 pounds (1 bushel) to 8 acres.



CORN - Field Varieties

CUBAN YELLOW FLINT. (96 days.) Our special strain of this variety was developed from a cross of the regular old type Cuban or Havana Flint and Red Dent, and our seed stock has been selected each year from only the largest and best ears produced on strongest and most vigorous growing plants. This special strain is deep rooted, therefore can be given closer spacing than other varieties. If given close spacing it will yield as much as any prolific corn. From 20 to 25% of the plants will produce two ears. Produces larger ears, longer grains, and heavier yields than other strains of this variety. More weevil resistant than any other variety, due to the long, tight, heavy and very tough husks. Seed is lemon to orange yellow in color, with about 95% white cobs, 5% red cobs. Produces well in extremely wet or dry seasons, and is recommended in all parts of Florida where extreme resistance to weevil damage is desired. Aside from weevil resistance, it is especially recommended for southern Florida, especially on muck lands.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c; postpaid.
Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) \$1.50; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$5.50

FLORIDENT WHITE. (95 days.) This variety was bred and developed by the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station by selection from their pedigree Florida 686, which was developed from a cross of Whatley Prolific and Cuban Yellow Flint. The variety contains about 78% high yield Whatley blood. Florident White is considered to be one of the best prolific field corns for Florida. Our stock seed is selected each year from the most prolific plants. Plants have a very strong root system and stalk, and are very resistant to lodging. The large ears are covered with hard, white, semi-flint kernels mostly on a red cob, protected by a long, tight, tough husk, 20% two-eared, 80% one-eared. Very resistant to weevils, with more flinty kernels and better husk covering than other common white kerneled varieties.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c; postpaid.
Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) \$1.55; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$5.75

FLORIDENT YELLOW. (95 days.) A sister to Florident white, having been selected, bred and developed for strong yellow kernels by the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station from the Experiment Station's pedigree corn Florida 686. Stock seed is selected each year from the strongest and most productive plants. Plants have a very strong root system and stalk. Least lodging of any variety in tests at the Florida Experiment Station. A heavy yielder of large ears covered with hard, yellow, semi-flint kernels, protected by long, tight, tough husks. Much

Kilgore's field corn seed is grown in isolated fields from the highest yielding pedigreed strains. The most perfect ears are selected, carefully dried and run over a large conveyor table, where expert corn pickers throw out every ear that is unsound, diseased or off-type. Only large ears with deep grain, straight rows and good tip and butt are saved. Each ear is hand tipped and butted, shelled and carefully graded to remove cracked, oversized and undersized grains.

The number of days indicated after each variety represents the time from seed planting to harvest under average spring conditions in Florida.

Write for special prices on larger quantities.

All prices quoted are subject to change without notice.

more weevil resistant than most varieties. 85% red cobs, 15% white cobs. The best and by far the heaviest yielding yellow field corn for Florida.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c; postpaid.
Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) \$1.55; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$5.75

HICKORY KING. (91 days.) A very desirable, early, heavy-yielding white Corn, with very large, deep, broad grain and small cob. Will do well on thin Florida soil and is popular as a fine roasting-ear Corn. Hickory King is a standard and exceedingly popular variety in Florida as an early field Corn.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c; postpaid.
Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) \$1.50; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$5.50

WHATLEY'S RED COB PROLIFIC. (93 days.) An early, very prolific, high yielding, two-eared, white seeded, red cob corn. Especially well suited to Florida. Long husk covers the tip of ears fairly well, making it quite resistant to worm and wet weather damage and bird attacks. Ears are large and heavy, small cob, deep white grain, which is rather hard and keeps well. Provides quality and quantity for roasting ears and for feed. One of the best, high yielding varieties for Florida.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c; postpaid
Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) \$1.35; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$4.75

FLORIDA FLINT. (98 days.) This corn will give most satisfactory results for general purposes. It is a fine keeper, being as near weevil-proof as it is possible to get any white corn. Florida Flint has long, deep, white, flinty grains, and a small cob. It is a fine yielder and shuck grows well down over the end of ear, which is a great protection against weevils and birds. It will come as near making a good crop on medium grade of corn land as any variety.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c;
Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) \$1.50; 56 lbs. bu. \$5.50

IMPROVED GOLDEN DENT. (86 days.) A wonderful yielder, and does splendidly here in Florida. It is planted extensively for early use, but is too soft for a general crop. Has large, deep, broad grains, and is desirable for early feed.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c; postpaid
Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) \$1.25; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$4.50

MEXICAN JUNE. (89 days.) A splendid variety to plant in case your vegetable crop is a little late coming off the ground on which you desire to plant corn. It is a drought and heat-resistant variety. This variety is very popular and a good yielder. May be used for roasting ears.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c; postpaid
Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) \$1.35; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$4.75

**Write for special prices on larger quantities.
All prices quoted are subject to change without notice.**

ABOUT HYBRID SEED CORN

Hybrid corn is the result of crossing certain inbred, or self-pollinated, lines of corn in various combinations. Maximum benefits are derived from the first planting of hybrid seed. Later generations are less vigorous and uniform. Hybrid corn seed should be obtained each year from producers who are specialists in hybrid seed corn production. Farmer's crop hybrid corn should never be planted. Seed saved from a field of hybrid corn will always produce disappointing results.

Hybrid seed corn necessarily is a little more expensive, because of the time, labor and expense involved in producing it, but remember the seed cost per acre of corn is always small, because a bushel of seed will plant on an average about eight acres. Planting hybrid seed corn is the cheapest method known of increasing your corn yield by an average of 40%.

LOUISIANA YELLOW HYBRID FLINT No. 2909.

(95 days.) This hybrid flint corn is a double cross of four inbred lines, developed by the U. S. D. A. cooperating with the Louisiana Experiment Station. It is very prolific, with most stalks producing two uniform ears, and many producing three or more ears. The ears are rather long and slender with a long, tight husk, giving excellent protection against weevils and wet weather. Stalks are strong and heavy, standing up well under adverse weather conditions. The medium depth kernels are a deep yellow color, and are of true, hard, flint character. This is the highest yielding, most uniform, true flint corn we have ever seen. Well adapted for planting on Florida muck and sandy loam soils, where for high yields it should be planted not over 8 to 10 inches apart in 3 foot rows.

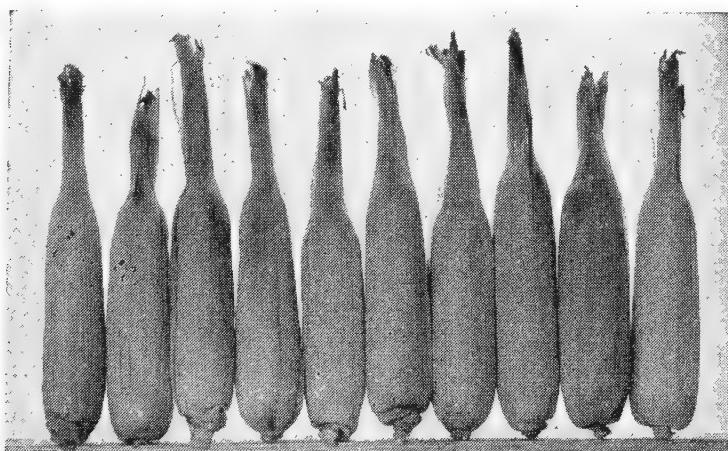
1/4 lb. 15c; 1 lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 75c; postpaid

Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) \$3.00; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$11.00

FLORIDA W-1 HYBRID. (95 days.) A first generation cross hybrid of four inbred lines of corn developed by the Florida Experiment Station. This variety is highly prolific, with two ears on nearly every stalk, up to 20 per cent three-eared in tests at Gainesville. It was the highest yielding corn in these tests, with an average of 43 per cent over the average yield of all ordinary varieties grown on farms in the northern half of Florida. This hybrid is recommended for north and central Florida, but not for Everglades muck. Ears have exceptionally long, tight husks making the variety very resistant to insect damage, smooth dent kernel type, highly resistant to weevils. Plant grows tall, with a slender stalk, and with a very strong root system. Seed is white, deep, with a very small cob; 50 per cent red cobs, 50 per cent white cobs.

1/4 lb. 15c; 1 lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 75c; postpaid

Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) \$3.00; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$11.00



Typical ears of Florida W-1 Hybrid corn

Sample of 10 ears slip-shucked. Note long, tight husk protection against insect damage.

DIXIE 18 HYBRID (new). (93 days.) This new yellow hybrid field corn was developed at the Coastal Plain Experiment Station in South Georgia in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture. As a result of numerous tests and commercial plantings this past year, it shows much promise for central and north Florida and south Georgia, as a heavy yielder, averaging 2 ears per plant. Yields of 80 to 100 bushels per acre have been reported. Results from 42 comparisons in 1947 indicated it was 20 per cent higher yielding than the check varieties, most of which were Whatley. The plants are relatively short, sturdy, and very vigorous, with a deep root system, resisting wind damage, lodging and drought. The ears are borne low down on the plant. It makes a semi-hard corn and is very desirable for hogging off. It is exceedingly uniform in plant and ear type. The grain is yellow and intermediate in texture, being harder than Whatley and somewhat softer than Florida W-1. It is equal to Whatley in weevil resistance, but not so resistant as Florida W-1.

1/4 lb. 15c; 1 lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 75c; postpaid.

Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) \$3.15; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$11.50

CORN - Roasting Ear

(For Sweet Corn, See Page 18)

Plant 7 pounds ($\frac{1}{2}$ peck) per acre. In the garden make two plantings at different times. Plant $\frac{1}{4}$ pound to 200 feet of row at each planting for a family of 3 or 4 people.

Write for special prices on larger quantities.

CULTURE. Same as for sweet corn (see page 18) except given a little wider spacing—in rows 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, and 15 to 18 inches in the row. Grows more vigorously and is a little later in maturing than most varieties of sweet corn. For control of corn earworm see page 55.

The number of days after each variety represents the time from seed planting to first harvest under average conditions.

OKLAHOMA SILVERMINE. (82 days.) An exceedingly heavy yielder of very large, heavy ears. The cobs are covered with 14 to 18 rows, and run from 11 to 12 inches in length. Very resistant to worm damage. An excellent variety for shipping, with a heavy dark green husk that holds its color in shipment and on the market. This is the standard roasting ear variety grown in Central Florida for shipment to northern markets.

1/4 lb. 10c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c; postpaid

Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) \$1.50; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$5.50

NORFOLK MARKET (Improved Truckers Favorite) (68 days.) An extremely early variety. Ears are medium large, averaging about 10 inches long, with 12 to 14 rows of large, white kernels, very tender, and of splendid eating quality. Especially valuable for planting after winter truck crops.

1/4 lb. 10c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 65c, postpaid

Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) \$2.10; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$7.50

SOUTHERN SNOWFLAKE. (80 days.) The ears are large, 10 to 12 inches long, well filled with 16 rows of large, broad kernels, and of very attractive appearance. The long tight husks protect the ears from worms.

1/4 lb. 10c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c; postpaid

Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) \$1.40; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$5.00

WHITE TUXPAN AND YELLOW TUXPAN. (85 days.) These two varieties are highly recommended for the Everglades muck and South Florida. They grow to a height of 12 to 14 feet. Ears are long, ranging from 12 to 14 inches, large and heavy, with 14 to 16 rows of kernels. Husks are very long and tight, virtually making it impossible for the ear worms to enter.

1/4 lb. 10c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 65c, postpaid

Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) \$1.75; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$6.50

GRASSES—for lawns and pastures

All grass seed prices quoted are F.O.B. Plant City except lb. lots which are postpaid.

Write for Prices on Larger Quantities

Good winter pastures in Florida will be more important in 1949 than in many years because of the large number of live stock and the limited feed supplies.

We recommend that you order as early as possible. Our grass seeds are recleaned, well-bagged, and of highest quality stocks. Due to present uncertain conditions, all grass and field seed prices quoted are subject to change without notice.

PROTECT YOUR LAWN

Use Saba-Chinch to completely and definitely eradicate Chinch-Bugs in your lawn (See pages 54, 55 & 64)



Beautiful Lawns Can be Grown in Florida

BERMUDA GRASS (Unhulled)

Sow 25 to 100 pounds per acre or
2 to 4 pounds per 1000 square feet.

Seed can be sown from March to November, and should be mixed with fine soil when sowing to get a good even distribution. For pasture, use 25 pounds per acre; for lawns or golf courses, where a heavy thick sod is desired, use $\frac{1}{4}$ pound per 100 square feet or 100 pounds per acre. Bermuda Grass makes a beautiful velvety, permanent lawn where plenty of water is available and proper care given. It prefers a loam or clay loam soil, and grows well on sand or muck, but requires an ample moisture supply. It will not grow well in the shade. It spreads by surface runners, also by underground root-stocks. A Bermuda lawn can be started by setting out the plants or by sowing seed. When Bermuda Grass turns brown in late fall and winter, give it a good application of sheep manure at the rate of 5 pounds per 100 square feet, or 1 ton per acre, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pound Italian Rye Grass per 100 square feet, or 200 pounds to acre, broadcasting both seed and sheep manure right on top of Bermuda Grass, with no cultivation, but plenty of water. This will give a beautiful green lawn throughout winter and spring.

Write for Prices

CENTIPEDE GRASS

Plant 1 bushel of sprigs per 300 to 400 square feet.

This variety forms a very heavy sod, choking out even Bermuda grass and sand spurs. It never needs weeding and is easy to mow. This grass is practically disease-free. Centipede grass is planted by sprigs, 3 to 5 inches long, in rows 12 inches apart, and 3 to 4 inches apart in the rows. Insert the sprigs in the ground, leaving about $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch showing. Do not cover them entirely. For the first few months the lawn will need careful watering and some fertilizer.

Shipped only by express, direct from the Florida Nursery.

Not prepaid, 1 bu. \$2.00; 5 bu. \$8.75; 10 bu. \$15.00;

CARPET GRASS

Sow 25 to 100 pounds per acre or
2 to 4 pounds per 1000 square feet.

Plant in fall from October to December, and in spring from March to June. For pasture use 25 pounds of seed per acre broadcast. Carpet Grass is desirable for lawns and golf courses, and for this purpose use $\frac{1}{4}$ pound for 100 square feet, or 100 pounds per acre. Carpet Grass, like practically all other grasses, thrives best where plenty of moisture is available, but it will grow at a low fertility level on most any soil. This grass is not well suited to droughty conditions.

1 lb. 85c; 10 lbs. \$7.80; 25 lbs. \$19.00; 100 lbs. \$75.00

ITALIAN RYE GRASS

Sow 50 to 200 pounds per acre or
4 to 6 pounds per 1,000 square feet.

This is a very valuable and desirable fall and winter grass for Florida, but it does not make a permanent lawn. It dies out as soon as warm weather of late spring or early summer comes on. However, for quick covering of lawns and golf courses in late fall and winter, it is unsurpassed. Planted in October and November it will be ready for the mower in three to four weeks, and will make vigorous, luxuriant growth throughout fall and winter and well up into late spring. Do not plant before October 1 and later than January 1. For lawn or golf-course work, plant $\frac{1}{2}$ pound seed per 100 square feet, or 200 pounds per acre. This will give good, heavy, thick sod. A common practice in Florida is to seed Italian Rye Grass on other lawns in the fall and winter for a velvety green all-winter lawn. For grazing or hay, plant 50 pounds per acre. Requires lots of moisture. Useless on dry, sandy soils.

1 lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$1.55; 25 lbs. \$3.40; 100 lbs. \$12.50

BITTER BLUE-STEMMED ST. AUGUSTINE GRASS

Use 1 bushel of sprigs per 200 to 300 square feet.

This strain is better in every way than the old variety of St. Augustine. It is a stronger grower, is much tougher, holds its color in cold weather, has a longer and stronger root system, so will stand more dry weather. The joints are close, and the runners grow flat on the ground. It does well in shaded places. The sprigs should be planted in well prepared soil, setting about 6x9 inches apart.

Shipped only by express, direct from the Florida Nursery. Not prepaid, 1 bu. \$2.50; 5 bu. \$11.75; 10 bu. \$22.50

HULLED BERMUDA GRASS

Sow 1 to 2 pounds to each 1,000 square feet of lawn.

This is the highest grade Bermuda grass seed. Formerly thought impossible, the hard, almost water-tight hulls of the seed are removed. This revolutionizes Bermuda lawn planting because of the quick, sure results it produces, the seed germinating in a week with proper moisture conditions.

Write for Prices

SUDAN GRASS

Sweet. A new and distinct grass sorghum developed by the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station. Resembles common Sudan in plant habit and yield, but is sweet and juicy, and resistant to several foliage diseases which attack common Sudan. Grazing tests have indicated that cattle prefer sweet Sudan to common Sudan. Much more productive than common. 1 lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$1.95; 25 lbs. \$4.40; 100 lbs. \$16.50

GRASS, CLOVER AND FIELD SEED

All prices quoted are F.O.B. Plant City except 1 lb. and 2 lb. lots which are postpaid.
Write for prices on larger quantities.

FIELD SEED PLANTING CALENDAR FOR FLORIDA

Crop	Weight Per Bu.	Seed Per Acre	Time to Plant
Beans, Velvet	60 lbs.	30 lbs.	Mar.-Aug.
Beggarweed		10 lbs.	Apr.-Aug.
Bene (Sesame)		3-5 lbs.	Mar.-July
Cane, Sorghum	50 lbs.	15-50 lbs.	Mar.-Aug.
Chufas	40 lbs.	11-16 lbs.	Apr.-Aug.
Clover, Alyce		10-15 lbs.	Apr.-July
Clover, White Dutch		12-15 lbs.	Oct.-Jan.
Corn, Field	56 lbs.	7 lbs.	Mar.-June
Corn, Chicken	50 lbs.	8-10 lbs.	Mar.-Aug.
Crotalaria		10-20 lbs.	Mar.-June
Grass, Bermuda		25-100 lbs.	Mar.-Nov.
Grass, Carpet		25-100 lbs.	Oct.-Dec., Mar.-June
Grass, Italian Rye		50-200 lbs.	Oct.-Mar.
Grass, Bahia		15-20 lbs.	Any Time
Grass, Sudan		10-20 lbs.	Sept.-Jan.
Hairy Indigo	55 lbs.	3-10 lbs.	Mar.-June

Crop	Weight Per Bu.	Seed Per Acre	Time to Plant
Hegari (Sorghum)	50 lbs.	10 lbs.	Mar.-Aug.
Millet, Cattail or Pearl	50 lbs.	8-10 lbs.	Mar.-Sept.
Millet, Golden	50 lbs.	50 lbs.	Mar.-Sept.
Lupine, Blue		50-60 lbs.	Sept.-Dec.
Oats	32 lbs.	40 lbs.	Oct.-Jan.
Peas, Cowpeas	60 lbs.	60 lbs.	Mar.-Sept.
Peanuts, Dixie Runner	25 lbs.	25 lbs.	Mar.-July
Peanuts, Spanish Improved	25 lbs.	25 lbs.	Mar.-July
Peanuts, Valencia	22 lbs.	22 lbs.	Mar.-July
Rape		4-8 lbs.	Sept.-Mar.
Rice	44 lbs.	22 lbs.	Mar.-July
Rye	56 lbs.	14-56 lbs.	Sept.-Jan.
Sesbania		30-40 lbs.	May-Aug.
Shallu (Egyptian Wheat)	50 lbs.	8-10 lbs.	Mar.-Aug.
Sorghum	50 lbs.	5-50 lbs.	Mar.-Aug.
Sunflower		6 lbs.	Mar.-Sept.

Due to present uncertain conditions, all prices quoted are subject to change without notice.

BAHIA GRASS

Sow 10 to 15 pounds broadcast per acre for pasture. Bahia grass is established with seed planted $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in depth. It can be planted any month of the year in Florida. Seeds often germinate slowly because they are covered by a tough, waxy coat, which does not allow water to enter for germination. Exposure to the sun for a few days before planting tends to hasten germination. Bahia grass is widely adapted. It will grow in dry soils because of its deep root system. It makes one of Florida's best permanent pasture grasses.

Common Bahia. Common Bahia grass is a low growing perennial spreading by short, stout, woody runners and by seed. The runners root heavily with large fibrous roots, which form a tough sod, even on droughty, sandy soils. The leaf blades are shorter and coarser than Pensacola but usually less than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide.

1 lb. 45c; 10 lbs. \$3.60; 25 lbs. \$8.50; 100 lbs. \$33.00

Pensacola Bahia (new). This new, narrow leaf, tall, erect-growing strain of Bahia grass is very hardy, and claimed to stand cold weather conditions better than common Bahia. The seed of Pensacola variety usually germinates quicker and stronger than common. It succeeds on a wide range of soils. It has a heavy root system and withstands drought better than other pasture grass. For best results it should be fertilized with 500 lbs. per acre of a complete fertilizer. Prevents erosion and provides very palatable pasturage. It withstands heavy grazing and is very resistant to trampling by live stock. It equals the best grasses in beef production.

Sold out until September 1949

ALYCE CLOVER

Sow 10 to 15 pounds per acre.

Used as a cover crop, soil builder, for hay, and as a pasture plant. It has shown great promise especially in Central and North Central Florida. Experimental data shows that the best time for planting Alyce clover in Florida is during spring, preferably April, May and June. It must be planted on well-drained soil. This plant cannot survive on water-logged soils. Soil should be free of contamination with root knot. Seed should be planted on well prepared ground and covered very lightly, from $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 inch; deeper plantings result in failure. Pack the soil after seeding, if possible. The crop is similar to alfalfa in chemical composition and in nutritive value. It makes a palatable hay. Cut for hay when it begins to flower. It is a good soil builder, and does well on most types of soil. The most economical fertilizer application is 200 to 400 pounds per acre of 0-16-16 mixture. Lime soil and inoculate seed with Nitragin before planting. (See page 77.)

1 lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$2.30; 25 lbs. \$5.25; 100 lbs. \$20.00

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER

Sow 12 to 15 pounds per acre alone, or 6 to 8 pounds per acre in a mixture.

Recommended principally for mixtures in perennial pastures. Furnishes abundant grazing throughout the year in the south. Also useful for lawns, especially in mixtures. Does well with Bermuda and Dallis Grass. Succeeds best on moist ground and during wet seasons. Sow in the late fall and early winter. Inoculate seed with Nitragin before planting. (See page 77.)

1 lb. 90c; 10 lbs. \$8.30; 25 lbs. \$20.25; 100 lbs. \$80.00

BEGGARWEED (Florida Clover)

Sow 10 pounds per acre.

Perfectly adapted to Florida sandy soil, and makes one of the finest pastures. A splendid quality of most nutritious hay. If cut for hay at the time the first flowers appear, the roots will send up a second crop which may be saved for seed and from which enough seed will scatter to insure a crop for next season. For the best quality of hay, the crop should be cut when 3 to 4 feet high, or at the beginning of the blooming period. Plant the seed from April to August. Cover seed lightly, as it is small, and if put in the ground too deep it cannot germinate. Inoculate seed with Nitragin. (See page 77.)

**1 lb. \$1.75; 10 lbs. \$15.30; 25 lbs. \$37.75;
100 lbs. \$150.00**

BENE (SESAME)

Sow 3 to 5 pounds per acre drilled.

A tall growing annual herb, grows 3 to 5 feet, producing flowers followed by seed pods, which shatter the oily seeds in great profusion. One of the best plants grown for poultry feed. Plant from March to July, drilling seed thinly in rows three to four feet apart. Cultivate the same as corn. Matures in about four weeks and seeds will continue to develop for about three months after ripening. Will do well on any soil suitable for corn. We have only the native giant or tall variety.

1/4 lb. 25c; 1 lb. 85; 10 lbs. \$7.80; 25 lbs. \$19.00

CHUFAS

Plant 1 to 1 1/2 pecks (10 to 15 lbs.) per acre.

A bushel weighs 40 pounds.

(90 days.) This is a species of ground nut, easily grown, and a wonderful hog fattening crop. Plant from April to August. Cultivation is the same as for bunch peanuts. Can be left in the ground until time to turn the hogs in, the hogs doing the harvesting. Based on results of experiments by Florida Agricultural Experiment Station, the greatest increase in yield of Chufas can be expected from proper spacing of plants. On sandy loam soil, best adapted for Chufas, either 2 ft. rows with plants 12 inches in the row, or 3 ft. rows with plants 6 inches in the row can be expected to give the largest yields.

**1 lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. (pk.) \$2.75;
40 lbs. (bu.) \$10.00**



A Field of Chufas

FIELD SEED

All prices quoted are subject to change without notice.

All prices quoted are f.o.b. Plant City except 2 lb. lots or less which are postpaid.

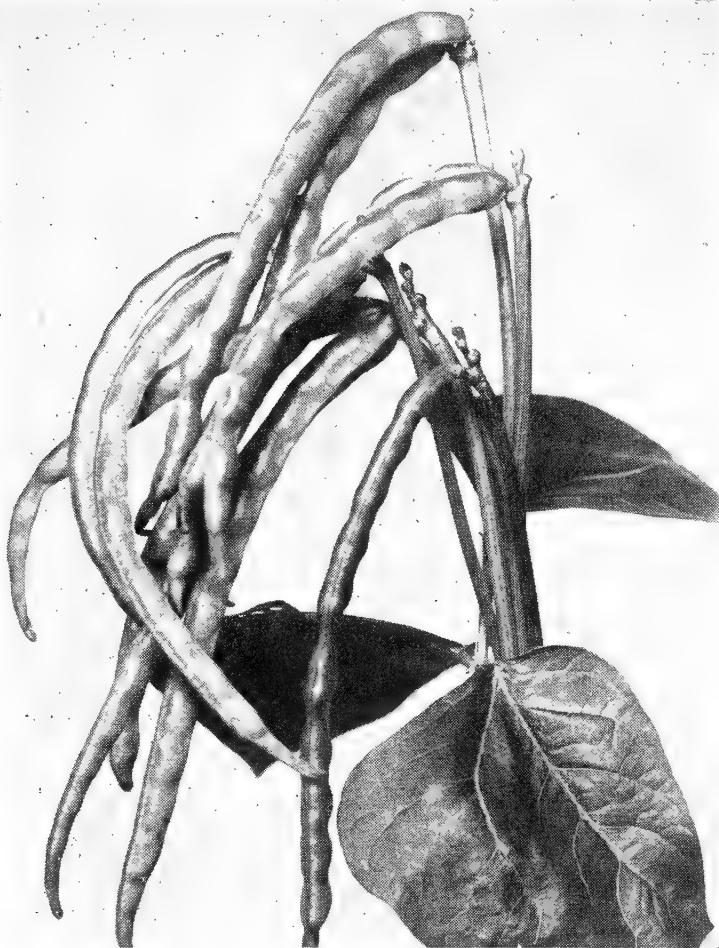
Write for prices on larger quantities, indicating variety and quantity desired.

COWPEAS

COWPEAS

Sow 1 to 1½ bushels per acre broadcast with field varieties. A bushel weighs 60 lbs.

Sow 20 to 45 lbs. per acre in drills with table varieties. In the garden, make four plantings at different times. Plant ½ to ¾ lbs. to 150 feet at each planting for a family of 3 or 4 people.



California Blackeye Cowpeas

Cowpeas may be sown any time from March to September. Field varieties are always sown broadcast. Table varieties are always sown in drills three to four feet apart. The amount of seed per acre required depends upon the size of seed, which varies with varieties. Large seeded varieties like Blue Goose, Dixie Queen Purple Hull, California Blackeye, Sugar Crowder and the Ramshorns should be planted at the rate of from 30 to 45 lbs. per acre, small seeded varieties like the Conchs—about 20 to 25 lbs. per acre. Inoculate seed with Nitragin. (See page 77. It is important to treat Cowpea seed with Spergon at the rate of 2 oz. per bushel when planted before the ground gets warm in spring. (See pages 51 and 64.)

Field Varieties

Due to the unstable condition of the market, we were unable to make price quotations on field varieties of Cowpeas.

Write for prices

Brabham. The Brabham Cowpea is immune from wilt and root-knot which attack some other varieties, makes fine, vigorous growth of vines, is early, and, where planted in March, April, or May, good cuttings of hay can be made. Also a very good soil builder.

Whippoorwill. Very early, prolific, makes good growth of vines, and is a good variety for general purposes.

Mixed. The advantage claimed for sowing Mixed Cowpeas is that they produce an exceedingly heavy growth of vines for forage or soil improvement.

Table Varieties

Improved Bush Conch. (70 days.) This variety of Conch pea is very early. The peas grow in what might be classified as a bunch type, the stocky, vigorous, upright growing plants making a bush about 24 inches tall. Some short runners or tendrils may develop which is characteristic of most table peas, however, the amount of runner growth is dependent largely upon the amount of moisture available. Pods are oval, medium green, straight, and closely filled with light green, tender peas. Seeds are small, smooth, ivory white.

**¼ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 80c
15 lbs. (pk.) \$4.35; 60 lbs. (bu.) \$16.50**

California Blackeye No. 5. (75 days.) This strain most closely resembles the old California Blackeye in its small, erect, early maturing vines and quality of seed. It is resistant to nematodes (root knot) and cowpea wilt. Very early and very prolific. Length of pod is 10 to 12 inches. Our seed of this variety is California State Certified, which means it is at least 98 per cent pure and free of noxious weed seeds and mixture, and of high germination.

**¼ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 80c
15 lbs. (pk.) \$3.25; 60 lbs. (bu.) \$12.00**

Two Crop Running Conch. (80 days.) This variety makes a long spreading vine, matures relatively early for a running variety, and has an exceedingly long bearing period, bearing an immense crop, from which it gets the name of Two Crop. It does well for late planting, and makes a good, late summer crop. Plant in 3 foot rows, dropping seed in hills 6 to 12 inches apart. A phosphate-potash mixture such as 0-10-10 at the rate of 300 lbs. per acre will usually pay.

**¼ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 50c; 2 lbs. 90c
Write for prices on larger quantities**

Brown or Sugar Crowder. (85 days.) An early, edible podded variety, used also for green shelled peas and for dried peas. Plant dark green, thick stemmed and branching. The large pods are round, plump, blunt, medium green, filled with brownish peas, crowded tightly together. Seeds smooth, buff-brown with darker colored brown eye. Used also as a forage crop and for soil improvement. Our special strain of this variety has been especially selected for broader, flatter, thicker pods which do not fit too tightly around the seeds and shell out easier than the regular narrow type pods.

**¼ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 80c
15 lbs. (pk.) \$4.25; 60 lbs. (bu.) \$16.00**

Thin Shelled Purple Hull (Dixie Queen). (80 days.) Vines make a very vigorous branching growth, and do best when planted in three foot rows. Very productive. Pods ripen to a deep purple color, are very large, long, slightly curved, well filled with large seeds of high edible quality.

**¼ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 80c
15 lbs. (pk.) \$4.00; 60 lbs. (bu.) \$15.00**

Blue Goose. (75 days.) This is an early pea. A fine table pea as well as a soil-improver and stock pea. Pods are long, and the seed is very large.

**¼ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 80c
Write for prices on larger quantities**

Alabama Crowder. (80 days.) A very early, prolific edible pea. The very vigorous bush is of the semi-runner type. The large, straight pods average about 8 to 9 inches in length and are of very attractive appearance, which has created a demand on the market for this variety, it selling for higher prices than other Crowder peas. A sure cropper, and is very well adapted to Florida growing conditions.

**¼ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 50c; 2 lbs. 90c
Write for prices on larger quantities**

(Continued on next page)

FIELD SEED

All prices quoted are subject to change without notice.

All prices quoted are f.o.b. Plant City except 2 lb. lots or less which are postpaid.

Write for prices on larger quantities.

COWPEAS (Continued)

Early Wilt-Resistant Ramshorn Blackeyes. (68 days.) Extremely prolific. It makes a tremendous number of long pods on an upright vine. It is uniform in size, growth and maturity. They have a very delicious flavor.

1/4 lb. 20c; 1 lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 80c

15 lbs. (pk.) \$3.40; 60 lbs. (bu.) \$12.50

Giant Wilt-Resistant Ramshorn Blackeyes. (75 days.) A vigorous heavy yielding pea. About 10 days later than the Early Wilt-Resistant Ramshorn Blackeyes. The peas are much larger than the regular Blackeyes and can be used for both green and dried peas.

1/4 lb. 20c; 1 lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 80c

15 lbs. (pk.) \$3.65; 60 lbs. (bu.) \$13.50

CHICKEN CORN (Shallu or Egyptian Wheat)

Sow 8 to 10 pounds per acre.

This is a sorghum with extra large, loose, bushy heads, covered thickly with small grains. If left standing, the grains drop off in a scattering manner, and the chickens gather them. If grown on a large scale, the large, well filled heads can be cut at maturity and fed to the poultry as desired. It is best to sow the seed thinly in three to four foot rows, leaving two to three plants to every three feet of row. If planted in small batches it is best to plant near the chicken houses so chickens can feed on the seeds as they fall. Chicken Corn, with ease of growth, resistance to most foliage diseases, a sure cropper and heavy yielder, will go a long way towards solving the poultry feed problem. The cheapest and best chicken feed you can grow. Plant from March to August. It is used successfully in some sections as a green manure crop. It is not a legume. For a green manure crop plant 25 to 30 lbs. per acre.

1 lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$1.80; 25 lbs. \$4.00; 100 lbs. \$15.00



Crotalaria Spectabilis

Valuable for adding organic matter and nitrogen to the soil
CROTALARIA

Sow 10 to 20 pounds per acre.

Crotalaria is particularly desirable as a cover-crop for groves, truck and farm-lands, and does well on all kinds of soil except muck. It is a legume, thus adding a large amount of nitrogen to the soil. It is especially valuable because it is immune to nematodes causing root knot disease. It makes a very profuse growth, furnishing an abundance of green material for humus.

Crotalaria should be sown broadcast from March to June, on well-prepared land, at the rate of 10 to 20 pounds of Spectabilis seed per acre, depending on how thick the coverage is desired, and harrowed lightly.

It is desirable to inoculate Crotalaria seed with Nitragin before planting. By so doing you will not only have the assurance of a surer stand, but a better crop, and the succeeding crop will have the benefit of a larger amount of Nitragin stored in the Crotalaria roots. (See page 77.)

Crotalaria Spectabilis. This vigorous growing, long-leaved variety is not so fibrous as others, the growth is much heavier, and the stems are hollow. As a result, it can be plowed under easier and it rots much quicker. The seed matures early and uniformly, making it a sure and heavy seeder. Spectabilis does well on high ground, but is best adapted to the better grades of sandy soils. Leaves, stems and seed of this Crotalaria plant, green or dry, are poisonous to poultry and livestock.

1 lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$2.30; 25 lbs. \$5.25; 100 lbs. \$20.00

HEGARI (Higear)—See Sorghum, page 46

HAIRY INDIGO (Indigofera Hirsuta)

Sow three to five pounds per acre in 30 inch drills, or sow 6 to 10 lbs. per acre broadcast

A three purpose legume, used as a summer cover crop, for hay and for grazing. It will grow on and improve poor soil. It makes an ideal cover crop for citrus groves, harboring no troublesome insects, and it reseeds itself year after year. It has a deep tap root, making it very resistant to drought. The plants grow four to seven feet in height, and produce an abundance of hay and grazing. If grazed or harvested for hay before the stems become woody a second or third growth may be expected.

Seed may be planted not over an inch deep, from the middle of March to the latter part of May, but early seedings are preferable. Heavier seedings are desired for green manure or forage, lighter seeding for seed. On poor soil 300 to 500 lbs. per acre before seeding of a 0-10-10 or 0-14-10 fertilizer mixture is desirable. On extremely acid soils apply 1000 lbs. of lime per acre. It will grow on a wide range of soils, but sandy loam soils are best. It is sensitive to cold, and is killed by the first hard frost. It is best suited to the section of Florida from Gainesville south. It is highly resistant to root knot, and in general it is reasonably free from disease and insect injury, and is resistant to pumpkin bugs.

1 lb. 60c; 10 lbs. \$5.30; 25 lbs. \$12.75; 100 lbs. \$50.00

LUPINES

Sow 50 to 60 lbs. per acre broadcast, or preferably in drills with a grain drill.

Lupines are adapted to north and central Florida where they are rapidly growing in popularity. Lupines are not affected by cold and make an ideal winter cover crop. Plant from late September to December, preferably in late September or October, in well prepared soil, using between 250 and 300 lbs. of Superphosphate per acre. Be sure to inoculate seed with Nitragin before planting. (See page 77.) Use double the amount recommended.

Bitter Blue Lupine. This variety makes an ideal winter legume cover crop, and has rapidly grown in popularity as a soil builder, especially in large peanut growing areas since peanuts deplete soil fertility rapidly. Normal growth is about waist high and normal weight of green matter 20-30 tons per acre. It produces about three times as much growth as its foremost competitors such as Winter Peas, Hairy Vetch, etc. It protects the soil from erosion and restores humus and plant food removed by peanuts and other crops. Peanut and corn yields following Bitter Blue Lupine have been greatly increased.

1 lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$1.10; 25 lbs. \$2.25; 100 lbs. \$8.00

Sweet Blue Lupine. This variety is the pasture and feed counterpart of Bitter Blue Lupine. Both the plant and leaf are definitely sweet to the taste and are relished by and palatable to all kinds of livestock. As a result it may replace Bitter Blue Lupine within the next few years. Makes about the same growth and tonnage as Bitter Blue Lupine. Stock can be turned in on Sweet Blue Lupine as soon as it is about a foot high.

1 lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$1.90; 25 lbs. \$4.25; 100 lbs. \$16.00

FIELD SEED

All prices quoted are subject to change without notice.

All prices quoted are f.o.b. Plant City except 2 lb. lots or less which are postpaid.

Write for prices on larger quantities.



Florida 167 Oats

OATS

Sow 5 pecks (40 lbs.) per acre in drills; broadcast 2 to 2½ bu. per acre.

A bushel weighs 32 pounds.

Plant in drills 1½ feet apart and cover seed 2 to 3 inches deep. If the seed is broadcast, use tooth harrow. The best time to plant oats in Florida is October and November, but can be planted to January. Land should receive 200 to 300 lbs. per acre of complete fertilizer, such as 3-8-5 at planting.

New improved Ceresan dust partially, if not entirely, controls seed borne infections of "Helminthosporium" a fungus which causes a new blight and root rot of oats. (See page 63).

Florida 167 (115 days.) Originated and developed by the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station from a cross of Fulghum with Bond, which was introduced from Australia by the U. S. D. A. in 1929, for early maturity and rust resistance. The grains are plump, heavy and of high feeding value. Makes stiff, storm resistant straw. An outstandingly profitable, high yielding, early grain oat for the light sandy soils of central and south Florida, where spring droughts are common. It matures before spring droughts become too severe on such lands. In the Gainesville, Fla., section this oat has done exceptionally well in producing a high yield, when other varieties in adjoining plots have failed. As a result of years of breeding and selection this oat is remarkably uniform in type.

1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; 8 lbs. (pk.) 80c;
32 lbs. (bu.) \$2.75

Florilee. (130 days.) This variety, developed at the North Florida Experiment Station, is a red oat, highly resistant to rust and immune to smut, and has very full, plump, heavy kernels. It is rather late in maturity, which is a serious disadvantage as a grain crop on sandy land, due to spring drought cutting the grain yield in central and south Florida, where, because of its leafy early growth it is principally used as a winter grazing oat. Always treat seed with Ceresan dust.

1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; postpaid.

Not prepaid, 8 lbs. (pk.) 75c; 32 lbs. (bu.) \$2.50

CATTAIL OR PEARL MILLET

Sow 8 to 10 pounds per acre in rows 3 feet apart.
Sow 20 to 25 pounds per acre broadcast for pasturage.

This is one of the best yielders of green forage and hay, and continues to grow and produce through the entire season if cut frequently enough for hay to prevent its going to seed. A tropical plant making an enormous growth. Relished by all kinds of stock, and they eat it greedily. No plant will go further towards solving the forage problem in Florida. Plant in early spring as soon as frost danger is past in March, and can be planted from then on until September 1. Sow thinly in rows three feet apart. For pasturage, sow broadcast 20 to 25 lbs. per acre.

1 lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$1.95; 25 lbs. \$4.40; 100 lbs. \$16.50

GOLDEN MILLET (Formerly called German Millet)

Sow 1 bushel (50 lbs.) per acre.

Golden Millet is an important hay crop, relished by horses and cattle. Seed thickly, not less than one bushel per acre. For an early hay crop plant in March and April. For a second crop plant in July and August. It matures in from six to eight weeks after seeding. Cut while in bloom, before the seed hardens in the head, because after that the hay quality decreases. For a large yielding, nutritious, quick growing hay crop there is nothing better than Golden Millet.

1 lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$1.65; 25 lbs. \$3.60; 100 lbs. \$13.50

PEANUTS

Plant 1 bushel per acre.

A bushel weighs 25 lbs., except Valencia 22 lbs. per bu. In addition to the crop of nuts for hogs, peanuts yield a large quantity of nutritious dry forage. Florida Runner Peanuts are by far the best when grown to fatten hogs, as they can be left in the ground until eaten.

It is better to shell the seed that is to be planted. If planted in corn, a bushel will plant 4 acres, but where planted solid it requires a bushel of seed per acre, in 3-foot rows, dropping seeds in hills a foot apart. Plant from March to July. For best results inoculate peanuts with Nitragin. (See page 77.)

Valencia. (100 days.) This variety is adapted for growing in light sandy soils. It fills the demand for a peanut that is large and contains more nuts than the common varieties. Pods are large, well-filled, usually containing 3 or 4 nuts.

1 lb. 50c; 5½ lbs. (pk.) \$1.75; 22 lbs. (bu.) \$6.50

Improved Spanish. (95 days.) This variety can be planted closer than others, is more easily cultivated and gathered because the nuts cling firmly to the roots. Not as large as some other kinds, but the nuts entirely fill the pod and are very sweet and delicious in flavor. Very easily cured.

1 lb. 50c; 6¼ lbs. (pk.) \$1.65; 25 lbs. (bu.) \$6.00

(Continued on Next Page)

FIELD SEED

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All prices quoted are f.o.b. Plant City except 2 lb. lots or less which are postpaid.

Write for prices on larger quantities.

PEANUTS (Continued)



Dixie Runner Peanuts

Dixie Runner (120 days.) A new variety developed by the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station after eleven years of work, yielding much better and of higher quality than commonly grown Florida Runner. This new variety produces high yields like Spanish peanuts, in four years' tests averaging 53 per cent higher yields than the Florida Runner, and yet remains dormant after maturity like the regular Runners, thus being especially suited to "hogging off." Hog raisers have long wanted a variety of this type. It is a vigorous grower with more prostrate branches, and therefore is more apt to fill the spaces left by skips in the stand. Kernels are very much like the standard Florida Runner in size, shape, markings, and color. The pods are somewhat lighter and brighter in color, shorter, thicker at the waist and more cylindrical in shape. In addition to high yield and dormancy characters, this variety possesses a valuable quality for shellers, as it shows less than 1 per cent of concealed damage, or decay of the interior of the kernels, which is a serious disadvantage of some varieties going to the shelling plants, which may average as high as 20 per cent concealed damage.

1 lb. 40c; 6 1/4 lbs. (pk.) \$1.40; 25 lbs. (bu.) \$5.00

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

Sow 4 pounds in drills or 8 to 10 pounds broadcast per acre.

For early Spring, Fall or Winter planting for quick green forage or grazing for hogs and poultry, there is nothing equal to Dwarf Essex Rape. While mostly planted in Fall and early winter, it may be planted in early Spring, but it will not stand much warm weather. It makes a quick succulent growth. It may be used as a substitute for turnip greens. It can be planted in rows like turnips, or broadcast covering by a light harrowing. It is ready for grazing in eight to ten weeks after planting. After cutting, or grazing, it keeps coming out again. Rape can be sown with fine results any month from September to March. It is a splendid green feed and forage crop relished by all kinds of stock and especially by milk cows.

Pkt. 10c; 1 lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$2.75; 25 lbs. \$6.50;
100 lbs. \$25.00

RYE

Sow 2 pecks in drills; broadcast 1 bushel per acre.

A bushel weighs 56 pounds.

Rye is perhaps the most valuable and leading fall and winter forage crop for Florida. Absolutely dependable and will yield an enormous amount of grazing throughout the fall and winter seasons. Relished by live stock and poultry.

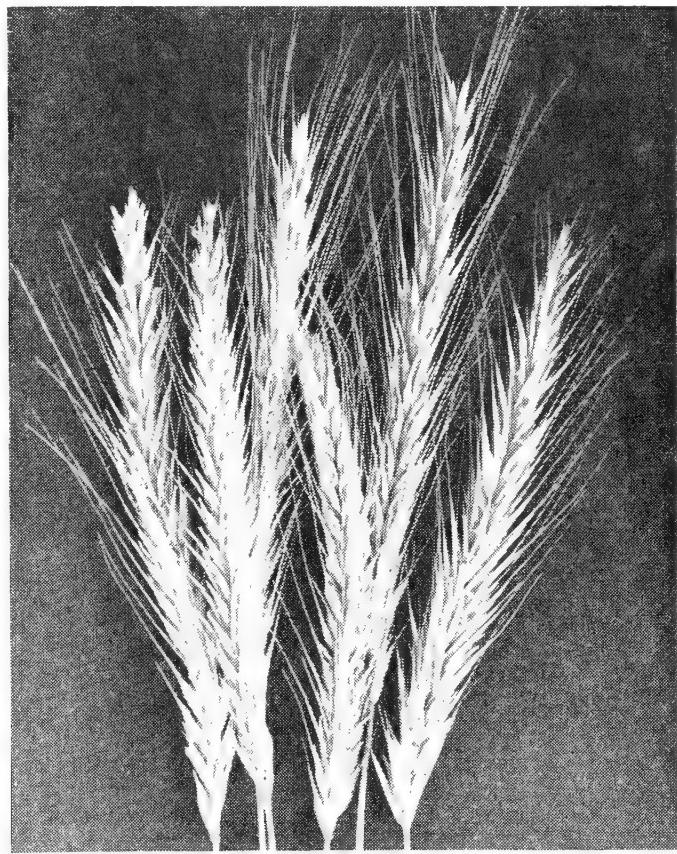
Rye can be planted from September to January but October, November, and December are the best months in which to plant. Fertilization is the same as for oats. (See page 44.)

Florida Black. A standard upright, tall-growing variety. Northern or western varieties of rye have a tendency to fall over on the ground and are not suitable for grazing or cutting in Florida. Florida Black and Abruzzi are tall, upright growing varieties and both are ready for grazing in about 7 weeks.

Sold out until September 1949

Abruzzi. Best tall-growing variety, producing a heavier tonnage of green feed and grain than any other type. Tall and upright, early and heavy yielder.

1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c; 14 lbs. (pk.) \$1.25;
56 lbs. (bu.) \$4.50



Abruzzi Rye

RICE

Sow 1/2 bushel (22 lbs.) per acre.

Rice makes fine feed for both stock and poultry. Prepare the ground thoroughly and drill 1/2 bushel per acre in 2 1/2-foot rows and cultivate a few times. Should be planted in March or April in order that it may mature at a time to miss the ricebird season. If planted in June and July it will also miss the bird season.

Gopher. This is a very popular variety for Florida, and is generally known as Upland Rice. Grains heavy, broad, and flat.

1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c; 11 lbs. (pk.) \$1.75;
44 lbs. (bu.) \$6.50

Pearl (White). This variety is used very extensively in Florida. It produces a heavier, taller, more vigorous stalk with heavier heads than other varieties of this type. Does not shatter as badly as other varieties. Produces long, slender grains. Best adapted for low wet land.

1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c; 11 lbs. (pk.) \$1.75;
44 lbs. (bu.) \$6.50

FIELD SEED

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All prices quoted are f.o.b. Plant City except 1 lb. lots which are postpaid.

Write for prices on larger quantities



Sorghum—Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane

SORGHUM

Amount of seed needed per acre depends upon the purpose for which planted as indicated below.

Sow 8-10 lbs. to 1 bushel (50 lbs.) per acre.

The uses of Sorghum are many, such as grain, green feed, hay, pasturage, silage, syrup, etc.

It is a common practice to sow Sorghum and cowpeas together for hay and pasturage purposes using about $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel Sorghum and 1 bushel of cowpeas per acre, sown broadcast. Planted in drills alone in 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ foot rows use 1 peck or 12 to 15 lbs. per acre; where planted for making syrup in 4 foot rows, use 8 to 10 lbs. per acre, thinning plants 8 to 10 inches apart; or where sown broadcast for forage, use 1 bushel of seed per acre, Hegari for grain 10 lbs. per acre. Plant from March to August.

Early Amber. (For forage) (65 days.) This is the earliest and by far the most popular of all varieties for forage. Grown almost exclusively for a forage crop, either alone or broadcast with peas using 15 to 25 lbs. per acre and 1 bushel cowpeas per acre broadcast.

1 lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$1.65; 25 lbs. \$3.60; 100 lbs. \$13.50

Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane. (For syrup.) This is the standard cane for syrup making in Florida. The stalks are ten to twelve feet tall, and contain an abundance of juice and also produce plenty of leaves for fodder. Not only valuable for syrup making, but will make a large amount of forage and green feed for livestock. Cut for making syrup just before the seeds ripen as the plants have more sugar at that time. Makes syrup of bright amber color with a delicious flavor, yielding as high as 150 to 175 gallons of syrup per acre.

1 lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$1.95; 25 lbs. \$4.40; 100 lbs. \$16.50

Hegari (Higear). (For grain and forage.) (100 days.) This crop, which is quite similar to Kaffir corn, has become very popular in the southeast because of its quick growth and enormous yield of grain, sometimes running over a ton to the acre. In addition, it makes better forage and silage than Kaffir. Unlike Kaffir, the stalks are very sweet and juicy. Grows 2 to 5 feet depending on type of soil, with large heads of white grains which do not shatter. Stands dry weather exceptionally well. Sow ten pounds per acre for grain, one bushel (50 lbs.) per acre broadcast for forage.

1 lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$1.40; 25 lbs. \$3.00; 100 lbs. \$11.00

Shallu or Egyptian Wheat. See "Chicken Corn"—page 43.

SESBANIA

Sow 30 to 40 pounds per acre.

Sesbania is a most valuable summer cover crop to grow on land that is more or less covered with water. Unlike other cover crops, Sesbania will grow in water, and will grow ideally well in the hot weather of midsummer on low, wet land. Sesbania is valuable not only as a green manure cover crop, but also as a means of killing out Bermuda Grass, nut grass and other weeds. Because of the fact that Sesbania grows so rapidly, and makes such a heavy dense growth quickly, it smothers out all weed growth. In addition to all this, it being a leguminous crop, forming nodules on the roots, it fixes atmospheric nitrogen. For best results use Nitragin. (See page 77.)

We recommend scarified Sesbania seed for quicker and higher germination. It is generally recommended to plant seed broadcast at the rate of thirty to forty pounds per acre, even a little heavier if weeds are bad. It is usually planted in late May, June and July, and a dense tall growth is obtained in about two months, at which time, just before blooming, the crop may be plowed under with a disk plow, and the stalks will rot or decay rapidly.

1 lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$2.15; 25 lbs. \$4.85; 100 lbs. \$18.50

SUNFLOWER

Sow 6 pounds per acre.

Mammoth Russian. The Mammoth Russian makes three to four times as much seed as ordinary varieties. It is used extensively as a windbreak for beans. Plant from March to September. Plant seed in drills three feet apart, and hills one foot apart in the drill, thinning out to one stalk in the hill when four to six inches high.

1 lb. 45c; 10 lbs. \$3.30; 25 lbs. \$7.75; 100 lbs. \$30.00

VELVET BEANS

Sow 2 pecks (30 lbs.) per acre.

Velvet Beans are good for groves and truck lands in building up the humus; good pasturage for cattle and hogs; and fine land renovators. They are specially valuable because they are resistant or practically immune to nematodes causing root knot disease. Plant from March to August. Use Nitragin. Page 77.

Osceola. (140 days.) A splendid producer of both seed and vine. This is one of the most popular varieties for Florida.

90-Day. (90 to 100 days.) This variety makes a very luxuriant growth and an abundant amount of foliage for pasturage and soil improvement. It matures quicker than other varieties.

Write for prices on Velvet Beans, indicating variety and quantity desired.



Velvet Beans

A good soil improving crop and also good for forage.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

All prices quoted are subject to change without notice.

We supply Maryland, Delaware and Arkansas grown strawberry stock plants direct from nurseries in those states. These northern grown stock plants are set out in multiplication beds in Florida from January through March. The young plants are usually set in the permanent field from September through November or early December, depending on weather conditions. The northern grown plants are usually available about November 1st and when Florida grown plants are not available are used by commercial growers for November setting and are also used to a great extent for home gardens. Care should be exercised never to allow the roots to dry out.

Strawberry plants may be planted in rows three feet apart for single rows, or 4 to 5 feet apart for double rows, allowing 16 inches between double rows on each bed. Allow 12 to 14 inches between plants in the row.

In setting strawberry plants, holes should be made deep enough to set the roots straight. Plants should be set so that

the surface soil comes just to the crown. Soil should be well firmed around the roots, and during dry weather each plant should be watered daily for several days after setting, preferably in the late afternoon.

If the land to be set to berries is very sour or acid, apply 500 lbs. lime or 1200 lbs. hardwood ashes per acre before setting plants (see page 70). For control of insects see pages 50 and 51. After the plants are well established, 3 or 4 successive applications of high grade commercial fertilizer (4-7-5) should be given the plants at about monthly intervals, being sure to make one heavy application of 3-8-8 when the plants begin to set fruit.

	100 plants	250 plants	500 plants	1000 F.O.B. Nursery
Postpaid				
Maryland plants	\$1.75	\$3.00	\$4.50	\$8.00
Deleware plants	1.75	3.50	4.50	7.50
Arkansas plants	1.50	2.50	3.50	6.00
Tennessee plants	1.75	3.00	4.00	6.50

ROSE BUSHES

Plant any time after October 1 to the end of March.

Planting and Care of Rose Bushes

Plant bushes 2 to 3 feet apart each way. Dig holes sufficiently deep and wide to permit roots of plants to be set in natural position and not doubled up. Put two to three pounds of Wizard Brand Sheep manure in each hole and mix well with a half pound of 3-8-5 fertilizer. Then pour in a liberal supply of water, set bush, press the soil tightly around the roots, leaving no air spaces. Roses need lots of water, and should be fertilized every six to eight weeks with Vigoro or a 3-8-5 fertilizer mixture, using about one-half pound per plant, and an occasional application of sheep manure will help. Spray or dust thoroughly with Nicotine Pyrox or Kryocide-Copotox Dust (see page 60) at least once every week or so as soon as diseases or insects appear.

All orders will be shipped direct from the Texas nursery.

It requires from 12 to 15 days after receipt of order to get the rose bushes to you from the nursery.

Extra strong, No. 1 grade bushes, any variety—bloom approximately 2 months after setting out.

Postpaid to any point in Florida.

1	2	3	5	10	25	50	100
95c	\$1.70	\$2.25	\$3.50	\$6.50	\$15.00	\$28.50	\$55.00

VARIETIES OF BUSH ROSES

RED—Red Radiance, Poinsettia, Etoile De Holland, Ami Quinard.

PINK—Pink Radiance, Editor McFarland, Briarcliff, E. N. Perkins.

WHITE—Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, Konigin Luise.

YELLOW—Golden Charm, Golden Ophelia, Lady Hillingdon.

TWO-TONE—Talisman
President Hoover

CLIMBING—Talisman—Orange—Red
Golden Charm—Yellow
Red Radiance—Red
Pink Radiance—Pink

PATENTED AND NOVELTY ROSES

Price each (Postpaid)

Crimson Glory—Plant Pat. 105. Deep velvety Crimson.....	\$1.50
Charlotte Armstrong—Plant Pat. 455. Rich bright red.....	1.50
Mirandy—Plant Pat. 632. Garnet red.....	1.50
Countess Vandal—Plant Pat. 38. Pink lightened salmon.....	1.50
Peace—Plant Pat. 591. Golden yellow etched with pink.....	2.00

THE KILGORE SEED COMPANY

General Offices and Mail Order Dept.

PLANT CITY, FLORIDA

FOURTEEN KILGORE SEED STORES SERVING FLORIDA

A Florida Institution Maintained for Service to Florida Growers

With over 35 years experience specializing in vegetable, flower and field crop seeds and growers' supplies for Florida, and with fourteen Kilgore seed stores located as shown on map, we are best qualified to serve Florida growers.

"Everything for the Florida Grower" is a Kilgore motto. A full line of seeds, insecticides, fungicides, sprays, dusts, spraying and dusting equipment, fertilizers, cans and canning equipment as well as poultry and bee keepers' supplies, are always carried in stock in Kilgore's Plant City warehouses and fourteen Florida stores.

High quality with prompt and efficient service at reasonable prices are foundation stones on which this pioneer Florida seed company has been built.

FOR BEST RESULTS USE

**KILGORE'S
BRED-RITE
SEEDS**
TRADE MARK

We now have a group of technically trained field men, fully familiar with local conditions, who are available to discuss your insect, disease and seed problems with you at any time. Just call on us if you need help.

Kilgore Agencies in The West Indies; Nueva Gerona, Isle of Pines, Cuba; Kingston, Jamaica; Nassau, Bahamas; Port au Prince, Haiti; San Juan, Puerto Rico.



Crown o' Gold Marigolds

**Surround
Your Home
With Beauty**



Send for your free copy today.



Kilgore's Superb Mixture Petunias

KILGORE'S FLOWER SEEDS FOR FLORIDA

Grow flowers to make your Florida home a more inviting and pleasant place to live

All flower seeds priced at 10c per packet. Postpaid.

If larger amounts are desired, write us stating quantity wanted, and we will quote special prices.

We recommend the following varieties for Florida as the result of many years of experiment and testing under Florida conditions.

Ageratum or Floss Flower	Daisy—Shasta, Single and Semi-Double Giants	Crown of Gold (Collarette Type), Dwarf Gigantea Pot o'Gold, Extra Dwarf Double Mixed	Salvia—Bonfire
Purple Perfection, Dwarf Blue Cap Improved	Daisy—Blue-eyed African	Morning Glory — Scarlett O'Hara (Red), Pearly Gates (White), Heavenly Blue Improved (Blue)	Scabiosa (Mourning Bride)— Sunrise Mixture
African Daisy, (Arctotis grandis)	Dianthus—Sweet Wivelsfield, Medal mixture	Nasturtium — Semi-double Golden Gleam, Semi-double Scarlet Gleam, Semi-double Gleam Hybrids, Semi-double Dwarf Gem mixture	Snapdragon — Giant mixture, (rust resistant), Finest Half-tall mixture (rust resistant)
Alyssum—Little Gem, Violet Queen Improved	Gaillardia or Blanket Flower —Lorenziana	Pansy—Engelmann's Giant mixture	Statice — Blue, Rose, White, Yellow, assorted colors.
Aster—Imperial mixture, Cre- go assorted colors	Globe Amaranth—Assorted colors	Petunia—Rosy Morn, Heav- enly Blue, Howard Star Improved, Elk's Pride, Flaming Velvet, Snow Queen, Superb mixture, Fluffy Ruffles mixture	Sweet Peas (Early-flowering Spencer) — Mrs. Herbert Hoover, Mars, Shirley Temple, Hope, Lavanda, Ball's Orange Improved, Rainbow mixture
Baby's Breath—White	Gourds (Ornamental)—Small varieties mixed	Phlox—Peninsular mixture	Tithonia or Florida Sunflow- er—Orange-scarlet
Balsam—Double, Selected mixture	Helianthus or Ornamental Sunflower—Sunshine mix- ture	Poppy, California—Gorgeous mixed. (Single flowering)	Verbena—Master mixture
Bean—Scarlet Runner	Helichrysum or Strawflower —many colors	Portulaca or Sun Plant—Dou- ble mixed	Vinca or Periwinkle—Pink and White mixed
Blue Lace Flower—Heavenly Blue	Hollyhock—Indian Spring (annual), Semi-double— Rose and pink shades	Queen Anne's Lace	Zinnia — Special Crown of Gold mixture, Fantasy mix- ture, Giants of California special mixture, Pompon or Lilliput mixture, Dwarf Mexican Hybrid mixture, Crimson Monarch, Wonder Rose, Polar Bear, Sunburst mixture, Early Wonder mixed (for cutting)
Bachelor's Button—Sky Blue, Dainty mixture	Larkspur — Stock-flowered mixture, Giant Imperial mixture	Rose Bushes—different colors and varieties. (See page 47)	
Calendula—Campfire Improved, Lemon Queen, Excellent mixture	Lupin—Assorted colors		
Calliopsis—Choice Mixture	Marigold—Gigantea Sunset Giants mixture, Yellow Su- preme, Dwarf French Dou- ble Harmony, Guinea Gold,		
Candytuft—White Hyacinth-flowered, Border Group			
Carnation—Charm mixture			
Cosmos—Orange Flare and Choice mixture			
Cynoglossom or Chinese Forget-Me-Not—Sky Blue			
Dahlia—Unwin's Bedding mixture			

Write for free copy of Kilgore's Flower Guide for Florida

THE KILGORE SEED COMPANY

A FLORIDA INSTITUTION MAINTAINED FOR SERVICE TO FLORIDA GROWERS
FOURTEEN KILGORE SEED STORES AND MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT SERVING FLORIDA



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GENERAL OFFICES, WAREHOUSE
AND MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT
214 S. Collins St.

KILGORE'S
BRED-RITE
SEEDS

THE KILGORE SEED CO.

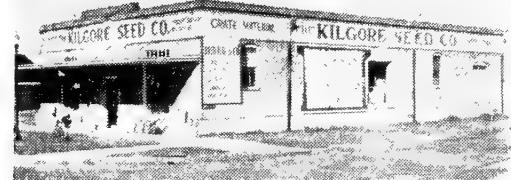
FORT MYERS—1117 Anderson Ave.



MIAMI—127 N.W. Fifth St.



PALMETTO—741-743 Lemon Ave.



SANFORD—300-2 W. First St.



PAHOKEE—313-19 Belle Glade Rd.



GAINESVILLE—300-4 E. Union St.



PLANT CITY—101 N. Evers St.



VERO BEACH—1109 20th St.



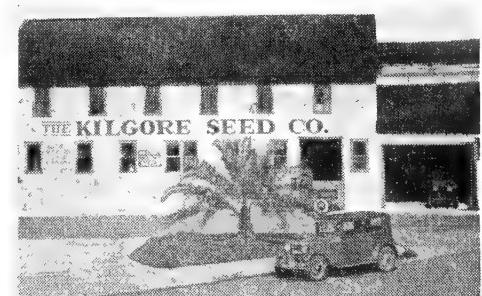
WAUCHULA—702-6 W. Main St.



POMPANO—228 N. Flagler St.



OCALA—909 N. Magnolia St.



HOMESTEAD—45-46 S. Flagler Ave.



WEST PALM BEACH—916 Belvedere Rd.

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE INSECTICIDE AND FUNGICIDE SECTION OF THE KILGORE SEED COMPANY CATALOG

The extremely rapid development and use of a wide variety of new insecticides and fungicides together with the complicated chemical names and the numerous trade designations have often completely confused the ultimate user. Conditions have reached the point, where a grower has the opportunity, or rather the task to choose any one of a fairly large number of compounds, all of which may be recommended for the particular pest he happens to be concerned about.

So, far, there is no *best insecticide for all purposes*, as of course the efficiency of a compound, the type of crop, the stage of growth of the crop, the material application cost per acre, weather conditions, the possible toxicity to plants as well as to human beings and warm-blooded animals play an important role when trying to judge the suitability of any compound for any particular purpose. However, thanks to the many new insecticidal products now available, it is possible to logically select an insecticide, which will best suit the grower's specific problem.

This page of the catalog is designed to indicate the necessary procedure for the accomplishment of this aim as simple as possible.

In the forgoing, it was indicated that a number of factors must be considered in order to determine a specific recommendation. For a practical solution of this task, the following table showing the principal influencing factors as well as their respective ratings is submitted.

TABLE OF RATINGS OF FACTORS INVOLVED IN THE USE OF INSECTICIDAL COMPOUNDS

CONTROL FACTOR:

- 1—Excellent.
- 2—Good.
- 3—Fair.
- 4—Variable* (From Excellent to Fair).

* Depending upon weather conditions.

Note: A + affixed to the numerical rating of a material indicates that it is also effective against a wide variety of other insects.

SAFETY FACTOR:

- 1—No toxicity or residue problem involved.
- 2—Toxicity or residue problem negligible.
- 3—Toxic to humans and warm-blooded animals, but no residue problem involved.
- 4—Toxic to humans and warm-blooded animals and possible residue problem.
- 5—Probably highly toxic to humans and warm-blooded animals as well as probable residue problem.
- 6—Toxic to cucurbits.
- 7—May impart objectionable odor or flavor to edible portions of crops, especially potatoes and/or other tuber and root crops.

ECONOMIC FACTOR:

- 1—\$0.50 to \$2.00 per acre.
- 2—\$2.00 to \$3.00 per acre.
- 3—\$3.00 to \$4.00 per acre.
- 4—\$4.00 to \$5.00 per acre.
- 5—\$5.00 to \$6.00 per acre.
- 6—\$6.00 to \$7.00 per acre.
- 7—\$7.00 and higher per acre.

Note: Dust costs calculated at 30 lbs. per acre (single application). Spray costs calculated at 125 gallons per acre (single application).

The foregoing table is intended to be used in connection with the insecticidal recommendations for individual insects shown on pages 55 to 60. To illustrate the procedure to be followed, let us assume that we are troubled with aphids infesting the following crops:

- 1—Cucumbers.
- 2—Tomatoes—not bearing mature fruit.
- 3—Tomatoes—bearing some fruit ready to pick.
- 4—Potatoes.

We will first refer to the Chart "Insecticide and Fungicide Recommendations" (pages 52 to 54), and look up the particular crop that we are interested in. We will next locate the line which lists "Aphids." The second column refers us to page 55 of the catalog, where we will find a description of the insect as well as numerous recommendations for both dusting and spraying purposes. In the case of aphids, seven dust and seven spray recommendations are listed. On the right of the listings, we find three columns headed up as follows:

- C.F. (Control Factor)
- S.F. (Safety Factor)
- E.F. (Economic Factor)

In choosing the best insecticide for a particular purpose, all of the factors indicated should be scrutinized. The S. F. (Safety Factor) should be considered first of all. In examining this column we find that any products with a rating of "6" are automatically eliminated, as the Table (See page 55) shows that materials rated as "6" may prove toxic to cucurbits (cucumbers, squash, melons, etc.). So we would not want to use Kilhex Dust 1½%, Kilphene-10 Dust, Alltox Wettatable No. 400, Gamtox Wettatable and neither of the DDT Emulsion or Wettatable. This leaves us with the following:

	C.F.	S.F.	E.F.
Black Leaf 10 Dust	4	3	3
Kilchlor Dust-5%	2+	4	5
Kilgam Dust-1½%	1+	4, 7	7
Nicotine Dust-4% Activated	4	3	5
Rotenone Dust-1%	2	2	4
Black Leaf 40	4	3	4
Isotox-Wettatable No. 250	1+	4, 7	4
Synchlor 50-W.	2+	4	4

So six of the listed recommendations have been eliminated. Now, let's go a step further. Some of the remaining products have a Safety Factor of "4", indicating that a residue problem is involved. However, as cucumbers can be thoroughly washed before marketing, it is possible (and in fact it has been commercial practice), to use products of that nature until a reasonable time before picking. So the logical choice in this instance assuming that market prices are favorable, would be Kilgam Dust-1½% or Isotox Wettatable No. 250. Incidentally, cucurbits apparently are not affected by the odor or flavor of the two materials.

As the "C.F." rating of the two materials also shows a plus, control of other insects, such as striped or banded cucumber beetles and various worms can be expected. Kilchlor Dust-5% and Synchlor 50-W would be the next choice. You will note that the material cost per acre is lower, while the "C.F." factor is rated at 2+, which again indicates toxicity against other insects usually found on cucumbers. If, however, it should become necessary to dust or spray during picking time and poisonous residue cannot be tolerated, then the nicotine dusts or sprays, e.i. Black Leaf-10 Dust, Nicotine-4% Activated Dust or Black Leaf 40 should be chosen. All of these materials carry a Safety Factor rating of "3", which means that no residue problem is involved, as nicotine on foliage or fruit dissipates in a very short time. However, weather conditions must be favorable when applying these materials, in order to produce complete kills. Other insects infesting cucumbers are little, if any, affected by their application.

Next we look and see what we can do for our tomatoes. As long as no fruit is on the vines, we can ignore the Safety Factor ratings of "3", "4", "5", "6" and "7". So we can pick a compound that has the lowest "E.F." rating along with the best "C.F." rating. As worms are usually present (tomato fruitworm, pinworm and army worm), we want to use a material that is also effective against them. Obviously, Kilhex Dust-1½% and Gamtox Wettable would be the logical materials to be used, as the material cost per acre is relatively low and the "C.F." factor rating of 1+ indicates excellent control of aphids as well as the other insects that may be present.

Suppose, however that the vines bear some mature or nearly mature fruit. In that case we would have to eliminate materials having a Safety Factor rating of "4" and "7". This leaves us only the nicotine dusts or sprays and rotenone. So, the final choice would have to be made from one of these materials.

As a final example, let's consider the potato aphid problem. A reference to the table showing ratings of factors, we find that any material marked with a Safety Factor rating of "7" cannot be used on potatoes because of the probable contamination of the tubers, even though tubers may not be present at the time of application. Any one of the remaining materials listed can be used with comparative safety. In the Homestead area, Kilphene 10 Dust and Alltox-Wettable No. 400 have been used last year with considerable success in the control of various insects infesting potatoes. (See page 61 under "Chlorinated Camprene").

In summarizing, let us state that although an attempt has been made to provide a workable method for determining the proper type of insecticide to be used on various crops and under various conditions, it should be remembered that circumstances may develop which require special recommendations. Established local practices endorsed by experiment stations, county agents and other legitimate agencies will in some cases dictate the final choice of certain insecticides, when they are to be used under critical or unusual conditions.

Another problem of course arises when combining one insecticide with another, or with a fungicide. Many of such combinations may be entirely compatible, while some are unpredictable as far as desired results are concerned. Again, we advise the growers to contact their nearest experiment station for guidance in such matters, or write to The Kilgore Seed Co. Laboratory, P. O. Box 6085, West Palm Beach, Florida.

SANITATION

The practice of sanitation is of such vital importance, that no grower can afford to ignore the subject. Yet, in many cases, serious losses result from a complete neglect of a few simple rules. Diseases will spread readily from sick to healthy plants by various means, depending upon the nature of the disease. Spores of many species of fungi are air or wind borne, while others may be scattered over fields in water, due to rain or irrigation. Insects play an important part in the dissemination of diseases, particularly those of the sucking type, such as aphids, thrips, etc. Certain cultural operations, as pruning, picking, transplanting, etc., are greatly responsible for the scattering of diseases, especially those caused by bacteria and viruses, mosaic being a specific example of the latter.

Considering the methods of dissemination mentioned, it becomes obvious that the source of the disease should be destroyed, if at all possible. Affected plants, as well as dropped, decaying fruit, should be removed from the field and burned. Cultivation should be clean and frequent. Mechanical injury of plants by plowing, spraying or picking operations should be avoided as much as possible. Crop rotation is essential, provided that no other crop affected by the responsible diseases is grown for several years. This method often proves cheaper than an attempt to control the disease chemically. As weeds serve as host plants to many insects, which may be carriers of fungi, viruses, etc., the necessity of their eradication certainly becomes evident. Whenever practical, soil moisture should be kept fairly constant. Corrective measure should be adopted where soils are either too acid or too alkaline.

SEED TREATMENT (For Disease Control)

The following recommendations are suggested:

Treatment for the prevention of damping off fungi:

	Oz. per Teasps. Bu.	per Lb.
Beans, Lima	Spergon	2
Beans, Snap and Pole	Spergon	2
Peas, English	Spergon	2
Cowpeas	Spergon	2
Sweet Corn	Arasan	2
Broccoli	Arasan	½
Cantaloupe	Spergon or Semesan	1
Carrot	Spergon	¾
Celery	Spergon or Semesan	¾
Cabbage, Cauliflower, etc....	Arasan or Semesan	½
Cucumber	Spergon or Semesan	1
Eggplant	Semesan	¾
Escarole	Spergon or Semesan	1
Lettuce	Semesan	1
Pepper	Semesan	½
Spinach	Spergon or Arasan	½
Tomato	Semesan	1
Watermelon	Spergon or Semesan	1

The seed and seed treatment material should be thoroughly mixed together in a rotary drum mixer until all the seed are uniformly coated with the treatment material. In most cases this will take from three to five minutes at a speed of forty revolutions per minute. If Arasan is used on Beans and Peas use one-half as much as the Spergon recommendation. Do not use more material than recommended. Screen off excess dust.

Bichloride of Mercury (Corrosive sublimate) treatment affecting organisms on surface of seeds:

Cucumbers: Dilute 1:1000, immersing seed for 10 minutes.

Less hard seeds: Dilute 1:1000, immersing seeds for 5 minutes.

For small quantities of seed dissolve 1 tablet in 1 pint of water.

For larger quantities dissolve 1 oz. of the powder form in 7½ gallons of water. It is advisable to dissolve the powder in a small quantity (a pint or quart) of boiling water first.

Place seed in loosely woven cloth bags (about one half full). Submerge bags in solution and stir with a stick to loose adhering bubbles. After soaking the proper length of time, remove bags and drain thoroughly. Seed should be washed for 15 minutes in several changes of water. Then spread in thin layers to allow to dry.

Do not prepare solution of bichloride of mercury in metal containers. Only glass, earthenware or wooden vessels should be used. In working with the compound, the greatest caution should be exercised, as it is extremely poisonous.

AMOUNTS REQUIRED PER ACRE		
CROP	SPRAYING	DUSTING
Beans	75 to 125 gals.	15 to 30 lbs.
Broccoli	75 to 150 gals.	15 to 40 lbs.
Cabbage	75 to 150 gals.	15 to 40 lbs.
Cauliflower	100 to 200 gals.	20 to 60 lbs.
Celery	75 to 150 gals.	15 to 40 lbs.
Cucurbits	75 to 200 gals.	15 to 50 lbs.
Eggplant	75 to 200 gals.	15 to 60 lbs.
Peas	75 to 200 gals.	15 to 50 lbs.
Peppers	75 to 150 gals.	15 to 40 lbs.
Potatoes	75 to 175 gals.	15 to 50 lbs.
Strawberries	75 to 125 gals.	15 to 25 lbs.
Sweet Potatoes	75 to 200 gals.	15 to 50 lbs.
Tomatoes	75 to 200 gals.	15 to 50 lbs.
Turnips	75 to 175 gals.	15 to 40 lbs.

NOTE: Amounts of spray or dust required depend chiefly upon stage of growth, variety of crop and severity of insect infestation or disease infection.

Dilution table for Insecticides and Fungicides on page 65.

INSECT AND DISEASE RECOMMENDATIONS CHART

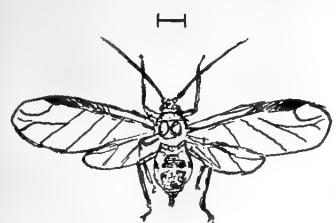
CROPS	INSECT	See Page	RECOMMENDATIONS		REMARKS
			Dusts	Sprays	
Beans	Bean Leaf Hopper (White or Green Fly)	55	Rust		Begin application when true leaves have formed and repeat weekly. Try to prevent rather than cure. Do not treat with sulphur while plants are blooming.
	Bean Leaf Roller	55	Powdery Mildew	✓	Dust or spray 3 to 4 times before blooming. Do not treat with sulphur while plants are in bloom. Refer to "Sanitation" page 51.
	Thrips	55	Halo Blight	✓	
	Mexican Bean Beetle	58	Anthracnose	✓	Apply at least once per week while symptoms are present.
			Manganese and/or Zinc deficiency		Apply Manganese sulphate 3 lbs., Zinc sulphate 1 lb., Hydrated lime 2 lbs. to 100 gals. when symptoms appear. Or use Sulphur Manganese dust 10%. Apply second treatment in 4 to 5 days if necessary.
	Cabbage Worms	56	Alternaria Leaf Spot	✓	✓ For control, apply not less than once per week.
	Cauliflower	56	Other Foliage Diseases	✓	✓
	Broccoli	56	Black Rot		Refer to "Sanitation" page 51.
	Chinese Cabbage, etc.	55	Black Leg		Refer to "Sanitation" page 51.
	Aphids	55	Water Rot		Refer to "Sanitation" page 51.
Cabbage			Bottom Rot		Avoid damping-off in seed beds. Do not plant seedlings showing discolored stems. Keep dirt from heading plants.
			Root Rot		
			Wire Stem		
			Downy Mildew		
			(In Seed Beds)	✓	Apply 2 to 3 times weekly. Secure thorough coverage.
Celery	Leaf-Tier	56	Early Blight	✓	✓ Treat according to local customs or Experiment Station Recommendations.
	Looper	56	Late Blight	✓	✓
	Aphids	55	Leaf Spots	✓	Refer to "Sanitation" page 51.
	Thrips	55	Pink Rot	✓	Irrregular water supply causes disease, especially during hot weather.
			Blackheart		Apply Borax as needed.
Cracked Stem	Cracked Stem				If hot damp weather prevails, treatment should begin before symptoms appear. (As soon as seedlings are large enough to treat.)
	Damping-Off (In Seed Beds)				

KILGORE'S FLORIDA STORES: Plant City, Belle Glade, Fort Myers, Gainesville, Homestead, Miami, Ocala, Pahokee, Palmetto, Pompano, Sanford, Vero Beach, Wanchula, West Palm Beach.

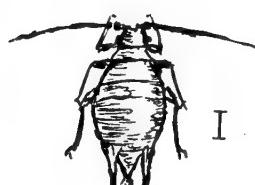
Cucumbers Squash Melons	Aphids	55	Anthracnose	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	Dust or spray as soon as true leaves have formed. Apply as necessary.
	Melon Worms	57		✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	Start applications when symptoms appear & repeat weekly.
	Cucumber Beetles	57	Leaf Spots Scab	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	✓ Apply at least twice per week.
	Squash Bug	60	Downy Mildew	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	✓ Apply at least twice per week.
Eggplant			Cantaloupe Mildew	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	
	Aphids	55	Phomopsis Blight (Leaf Spot, Fruit Rot)	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	Apply weekly during early season.
	Red Spider	60	Southern Blight	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	Refer to "Sanitation" page 51.
			Brown Rot	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	p. H. of soil should be lowered.
Peas	Aphids	55	Powdery Mildew	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	✓ Apply weekly after finding symptoms.
			Downy Mildew	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	✓ Apply weekly after finding symptoms.
			Bacterial Blight	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	✓ Apply weekly after finding symptoms.
				✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	
Peppers	Pepper Weevil	59	Cercospora Leaf Spot (Frog Eye)	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	Upon appearance of symptoms treat immediately, and repeat at weekly intervals.
	Aphids	55	Other Leaf Diseases	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	
	Thrips	55	Anthracnose	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	
			Bacterial Spot	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	
Potatoes			Southern Blight	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	Refer to "Sanitation" page 51.
			Blossom End Rot	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	Irregular water supply causes disease.
	Aphids	55	Late Blight	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	As soon as plants are large enough to spray or dust begin weekly treatments.
	Green Pumpkin Bugs	60	Early Blight	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	✓ p. H. of soil should be lowered.
Strawberries			Bacterial Wilt	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	✓ p. H. of soil should be lowered.
			Scab	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	Refer to "Sanitation" page 51.
			Fusarium Wilt	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	Refer to "Sanitation" page 51.
			Southern Wilt	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	
Sweet Potatoes	Red Spiders	60	Crimp (Red Bud, Briar Bud)	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	See "D-D" page 64.
	Thrips	55	Anthracnose	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	✓ Apply weekly after finding symptoms. Sprays are more effective than dusts.
	Pameras	55	Leaf Scorch	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	✓ Apply weekly after finding symptoms. Sprays are more effective than dusts.
	Aphids	55	Leaf Blight	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	✓ Apply weekly after finding symptoms. Sprays are more effective than dusts.
Tomatoes	Sweet Potato Weevil	59	Black Rot	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	Refer to "Sanitation" page 51.
			Southern Blight	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	Refer to "Sanitation" page 51.
			Storage Rots (Charcoal Rot, Java Rot, Black Rot)	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	Handle potatoes carefully when storing to prevent bruising or breaking skin. Maintain sanitary storage conditions and do not crowd.
	Tomato Fruit Worm	58	Fusarium Wilt	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	Plant wilt-resisting varieties. Remove and burn wilted plants.
	Tomato Pin Worm	56	Blossom End Rot	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	Irregular water supply causes disease.
	Aphids	55	Southern Blight	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	Refer to "Sanitation" page 51.

CROPS	INSECT	See Page	DISEASE			RECOMMENDATIONS			REMARKS
			Dusts	Dusts	Sprays	Dusts	Dusts	Sprays	
<i>(Continued)</i>									
Tomatoes	Thrips	55	Alternaria Blight	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Begin weekly treatments as soon as plants are large enough to spray or dust.
			Anthracnose	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	When symptoms appear.
			Bacterial Spot	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Apply weekly.
			Bacterial Wilt	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Refer to "Sanitation" page 51.
			Galloping Rust (Zinc Deficiency)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Zinc sulphate 1 lb., hydrated lime $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per 100 gals.
			Early Blight	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Begin weekly treatments as soon as plants are large enough to spray or dust.
			Late Blight	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Apply weekly after plants have emerged.
			Damping-Off	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Turnips	Aphids	55	Anthracnose	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Apply weekly upon appearance of symptoms.
			White Rust	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
			Black Leaf Spot	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
			Powdery Mildew	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
General Vegetables	Cutworms	57	Root-Knot	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	See "D-D" page 64.
	Army Worms	57							
	Mole Crickets	57							
	Serpentine Leaf Miners	60							
MISCELLANEOUS CROPS									
Gladioli	Thrips	55	Stemphyllium	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Parzate also highly recommended. Apply at one week intervals.
			Botritis	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Parzate also highly recommended. Apply at one week intervals.
			Curvularia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Applications must be made at sufficiently close intervals to keep flowers and new growth covered. Under severe conditions apply at least three times per week.
Azaleas									New blooms must be kept covered as they appear.
Roses	Aphids	55	Petal Blight	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Apply when symptoms appear.
Lawns and Turfs	Chinch Bugs	55	Black Spot	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Tersan also recommended. Spray affected areas.
	Ants	60	Brown Patch	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
			Copper Spot	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
			Dollar Spot	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Tobacco	Aphids	55	Blue Mold	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	For dusting use Fermate Dust 20% or Dithane Dust No. 2 or Dithane Z-78.
	Hornworms	58							

Insects of Commercial Importance in Florida— Their Identification and Control

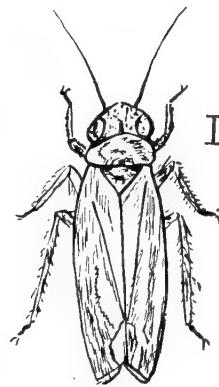


Winged Adult

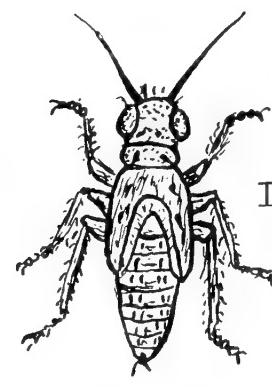


Wingless Adult

APHID. The most common species are usually colored green, powdery gray, brown or black. The size of the different species vary, the pea aphid being the largest of the group. Aphids attack most of the important vegetable crops in Florida.



Adult

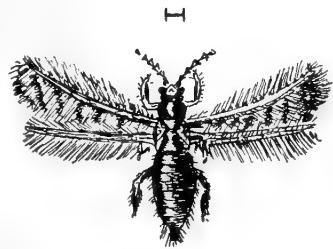


Nymph

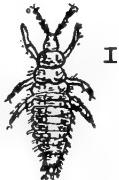
BEAN LEAF HOPPER. Both adults and nymphs are pale green in color. These adults, when flying, appear to be whitish. In Florida, these insects confine their feeding almost entirely to snap, lima and pole beans.

DUST RECOMMENDATIONS FOR BEAN LEAF HOPPER

	CF	SF	EF
Kilcide 5-Sulphur Dust	1+	4	1
Pyrocide Dust No. 5-A	2	1	3



Adult



Nymph

THRIPS. The adults are usually yellowish, brown or black. Crops frequently attacked include tomatoes, peppers, egg plant, beans, peas, onions, celery, and occasionally all cole crops. In some varieties of beans, their feeding is largely responsible for the premature dropping or shedding of blooms.

DUST RECOMMENDATIONS FOR APHIDS AND THRIPS

	CF	SF	EF
Black Leaf 10 Dust	4	3	3
Kilchlor Dust-5%*	1, 2+	4	5
Kilgam Dust-1½%*	1+	4, 7	7
Kilhex Dust-1½%*	1+	4, 6, 7	3
Kilphene 10 Dust*	2+	4, 6	4
Nicotine Dust-4% (Act'd)	4	3	5
Rotenone Dust-1%	2	2	4

Note: Dusts marked * highly recommended for thrips on gladiolus.

SPRAY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR APHIDS AND THRIPS

	CF	SF	EF
Alltox Wettable No. 400 4 lbs. to 100 gals.	2+	4, 6	1
Black Leaf 40 1 qt. to 100 gals.	4	3	4
Gamtox Wettable 3 lbs. to 100 gals.	1+	4, 6, 7	1
Isotox Wettable No. 250 1 lb. to 100 gals.	1, 2+	4, 7	4
Synchlor 50-W*			
2 lbs. to 100 gals.	1+	4	4
DDT 25% Emulsion 1 qt. to 100 gals. (For Potatoes)	2+	4, 6	1
DDT 50% Wettable*			
2 lbs. to 100 gals.	3+	4, 6	1

Note: Sprays marked * highly recommended for thrips on gladiolus and can be combined with Dithane D-14 plus zinc. Omit lime.



Adult



Nymph

CHINCH BUG. The body of the adult is black or dark gray. The wings are white and therefore conspicuous. Each wing has a single black spot. There are two form of adults, one having full-sized wings, while the other has short wings, which do not cover the lower portion of the abdomen. The tiny, newly-hatched nymphs are bright pink, later changing to a dark, dirty red.

DUST RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CHINCH BUGS

	CF	SF	EF
Saba-Chinch	1	4	3

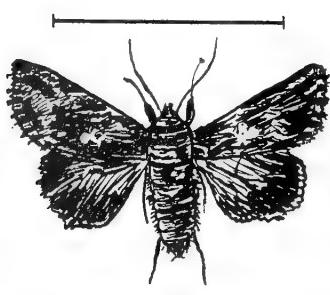
Treat infested spots only at the rate of 4 pounds per 100 square feet. Sprinkling or rain following an application will not affect control.

PAMERAS. These bugs are close relatives of the chinch bugs commonly found in certain types of Florida lawns. Pameras confine their feeding to strawberries, where at times they become extremely destructive.

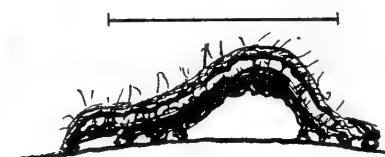
DUST RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PAMERAS

	CF	SF	EF
Pyrocide Dust No. 7½	2	1	4
Kilchlor Dust 5%	2	4	4

INSECTS OF COMMERCIAL IMPORTANCE IN FLORIDA— THEIR IDENTIFICATION AND CONTROL (Continued)



Adult



Larva



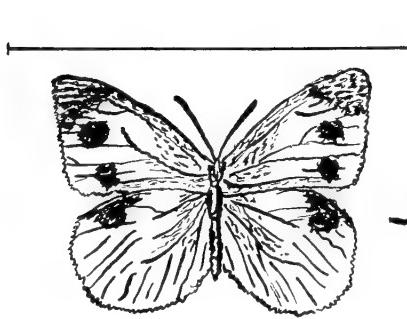
Adult



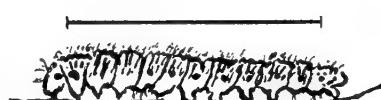
Larva

CABBAGE LOOPER. The front wings of the moth are brownish, showing a silvery spot near the middle of each wing, roughly resembling the figure 8. The hind wings are pale brown or bronzy. The larvae are greenish, bearing a conspicuous white line on each side of the caterpillar. When resting or moving, the median part of the body, which is without legs, is usually humped up in the form of a loop, hence the name "cabbage looper." The larvae attack all members of the cabbage family. Occasionally, they are also found on lettuce, beans, peas, spinach, and tomatoes.

CELERY LEAF-TIER. The moths are of a brownish color. The front wings are crossed with dark lines forming a characteristic pattern, as indicated in the drawing. The caterpillars are pale-green, slender and very active. They have a tendency to cover the leaves with a light web, often tying several leaves together. Their feeding is confined to celery.



Adult

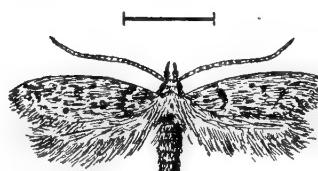


Larva

IMPORTED CABBAGE WORM. The wings of the butterflies are white with several small black spots. The tips of the front wings are grayish. The caterpillars, when first hatched, are pale green, later changing to a soft, velvety green. Eggs of the adult females are deposited on all members of the cole crop family. The feeding damage of the larvae is frequently extremely heavy.

DIAMOND-BACK MOTH LARVA. These are tiny worms, feeding mostly on the underside of leaves of cabbage and related plants. They are very active when disturbed.

CELERY LOOPERS. The larva is green in color and resembles the cabbage looper in general appearance.



Adult



Larva

TOMATO PINWORM. The moth resembles the clothes moth in color and appearance. When extremely young, the larvae are light-colored, the head being dark brown. Later they develop a dark-colored pattern, ranging from light orange to brownish, gradually darkening to dark gray or purplish black. At this stage, the background becomes greenish or green-blue. The larvae are a serious pest to tomatoes and eggplant in the field as well as in seedbeds.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF CABBAGE LOOPER, IMPORTED CABBAGE WORM, DIAMOND-BACK MOTH LAVA, CELERY LEAF-TIER, CELERY LOOPERS AND TOMATO PINWORM

DUST RECOMMENDATIONS

	CF	SF	EF
Kilchlor Dust 5%	1+	4	5
Kilicide 5 Dust	1+	4	1
Kilgam Dust 1½%	1+	4, 7	7
Kilhex Dust 1½%	1+	4, 6, 7	3
Kilphene 10 Dust	2+	4, 6	4
Kryocide Dust 30-70	2	2	2
Pyrocide Dust No. 7½*	2	1	4
Rotenone Dust 1%*	2	2	4

Note: Dust marked * especially recommended for use near harvest.

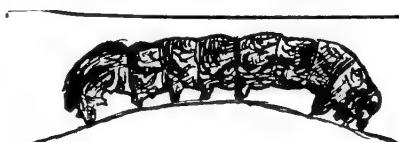
SPRAY RECOMMENDATIONS

	CF	SF	EF
Alltox Wettable No. 400 4 lbs. to 100 gals.	1+	4, 6	1
DDT 25% Emulsion 1 qt. to 100 gals.	1+	4, 6	1
DDT 50% Wettable 2 lbs. to 100 gals.	1+	4, 6	1
Gamtox Wettable 3 lbs. to 100 gals.	1+	4, 6, 7	1
Isotox Wettable No. 250 1 lb. to 100 gals.	1+	4, 7	4
Kryocide 4 lbs. to 100 gals.	2	2	1
Synchlor 50-W 2 lbs. to 100 gals.	1+	4	4

INSECTS OF COMMERCIAL IMPORTANCE IN FLORIDA— THEIR IDENTIFICATION AND CONTROL (Continued)



Adult



Larva

CUTWORM. The moths are gray, brown or blackish, more or less mottled. The forewings are usually banded or streaked. The hind wings are nearly white and unmarked. The larvae are dull-colored, usually brownish with faint spots and lines, and almost completely without hairs. Some species confine their feeding activities within the soil, while others climb up into plants, feeding on foliage and fruit. Practically all truck crops are subjected to cutworm injury.

DUST RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CLIMBING CUTWORMS

	CF	SF	EF
Kilchlor Dust 5%	3+	4	5
Kilicide 5 Dust	3+	4, 6	1
Kilgam Dust 1½%	2+	4, 7	7
Kilhex Dust 1½%	2+	4, 6, 7	3
Kilphene 10 Dust	3+	4, 6	4

SPRAY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CLIMBING CUTWORMS

	CF	SF	EF
Alltox Wettable No. 400			
4 lbs. to 100 gals.	3+	4, 6	1
DDT 50% Wettable			
2 lbs. to 100 gals.	3+	4, 6	1
DDT 25% Emulsion			
1 qt. to 100 gals.	3+	4, 6	1
Gamtox Wettable			
3 lbs. to 100 gals.	2+	4, 6, 7	1
Isotox Wettable No. 250			
1 lb. to 100 gals.	2+	4, 7	4
Synchlor 50-W			
2 lbs. to 100 gals.	3+	4	4

POISON BAIT RECOMMENDATIONS (For subterranean cutworms)

Poison Bait No. 7 (Contains Kilhex)	CF	SF	EF
	3+	4, 6, 7	1

ARMY WORMS. Although belonging to the cutworm family, the various species, such as the "semi-tropical army worm" and the "fall army worm" feed during the day and have a tendency to collect in colonies.

DUST RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ARMYWORMS

	CF	SF	EF
Kilchlor Dust 5%	3+	4	5
Kilicide 5 Dust	3+	4, 6	1
Kilgam Dust 1½%	2+	4, 7	7
Kilhex Dust 1½%	2+	4, 6, 7	3
Kilphene 10 Dust	3+	4, 6	4
RHothane 5 Dust	3+	4, 6	2

SPRAY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ARMYWORMS

Alltox Wettable No. 400	CF	SF	EF
4 lbs. to 100 gals.	3+	4, 6	1
DDT 50% Wettable			
2 lbs. to 100 gals.	3+	4, 6	1
DDT 25% Emulsion			
1 qt. to 100 gals.	3+	4, 6	1
Gamtox Wettable			
3 lbs. to 100 gals.	2+	4, 6, 7	1
Isotox Wettable No. 250			
1 lb. to 100 gals.	2+	4, 7	4
Synchlor 50-W			
2 lbs. to 100 gals.	3+	4	4

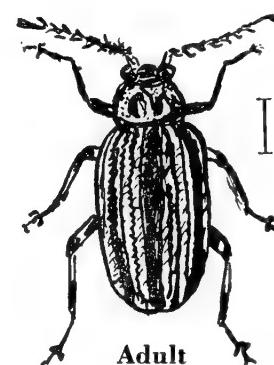
MOLE CRICKET. Every grower is thoroughly familiar with these brown, flat insects. Their greatly enlarged front legs are fitted for burrowing in the soil. In seedbeds and small gardens they are particularly destructive as they feed on roots and destroy young plants while digging their runways.

RECOMMENDATIONS (For Seedbeds & Field)

	CF	SF	EF
Kilchlor Poison Bait No. 8	1	4	1



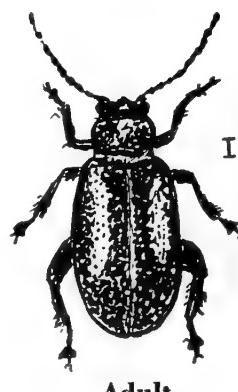
Adult



Larva

STRIPED CUCUMBER BEETLE. The beetles are yellow with three black stripes, the head being entirely black. The larvae are whitish and resemble slender maggots. The adults feed on all vine crops, especially cucumbers and squash. The larvae confine their feeding to roots and stems. The Spotted and Banded Cucumber Beetles (not illustrated here) are similar in appearance, except for the difference in their markings.

FLEA BEETLE. The adults are mostly black or steel-blue. When disturbed, they jump away quickly. The larvae are small cylindrical worms of a whitish color. Flea beetles attack various vegetable crops, such as potatoes, eggplant, spinach, cabbage, strawberries, etc. In some species, the larvae confine themselves to root-feeding, while in others they may attack leaves and stems of plants as well as by tunneling into them. The injury of the adults consists of tiny, shot-like holes or indentations, creating an opportunity for the entrance of destructive plant diseases. It is therefore extremely important to control this insect.



MELON WORMS. Greenish caterpillars with two white slender stripes the full length of the body. They bore into the fruit as well as feed extensively on the foliage of melons, cucumbers and squash.

DUST RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FLEA BEETLES, STRIPED CUCUMBER BEETLES AND MELON WORMS

	CF	SF	EF
Kilchlor Dust 5%	2+	4	5
Kilgam Dust 1½%	2+	4, 7	7
Kyrocide Dust 30-70	2	2	2
Pyrocide Dust No. 7½*	2	2	4

SPRAY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FLEA BEETLES, STRIPED CUCUMBER BEETLES AND MELON WORMS

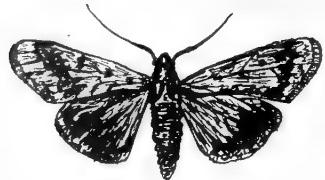
	CF	SF	EF
Isotox Wettable No. 250			

1 lb. to 100 gals.	2+	4, 7	4
Kyrocide			

4 lbs. to 100 gals.	2	2	1
Synchlor 50-W			

* Pyrocide dusts not recommended for control of Melon Worms.

INSECTS OF COMMERCIAL IMPORTANCE IN FLORIDA— THEIR IDENTIFICATION AND CONTROL (Continued)



Adult



Larva

CORN EARWORM (TOMATO FRUITWORM). The moth is colored with shades of cream, or light brown, and with olive-green tints, sometimes with black dots. The larva, when first hatched is creamy white with a black head. The older larvae are variegated, some being solidly green, cream or yellow. They are usually marked with stripes and dots of two or more colors. The corn earworm prefers corn to other crops, but it is often a very serious pest in tomatoes. When corn is not available, they will readily attack peppers, eggplant and the pods of beans.

RECOMMENDATIONS (For Corn)

The U. S. Department of Agriculture (U. S. Dept. Agr. Bureau Entomology and Plant Quarantine, E-497, Feb. 1940) recommends the use of a solution of pyrethrins in highly refined mineral oil as the most effective method of control. For the treatment of sweet corn in Florida, such solutions should not contain pine oil. The most effective and economical method of applying this solution is by means of a pressure oiler equipped with a long spout and connected to a knapsack tank by an oil resistant hose. The solution should not be applied until the ears have been fertilized, that is, as soon as the silks become wilted but not earlier than the third day after silk exposure. Applications are usually most successful when made between the time when the silks have wilted and the time when their tips have turned brown.

For description of Kilgore's Corn Earworm Oil and Kilgore's Special Precision Corn Earworm Oil Gun see pages 61 and 69.

DUST RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CORN

	CF	SF	EF
Kilicide Dust 5%	2+	4	1
RHothane 5-Sulphur Dust	2+	4	2

DUST RECOMMENDATIONS FOR TOMATOES

	CF	SF	EF
Kilchlor Dust 5%	2+	4	5
Kilphene 10 Dust	2+	4, 6	4
Kryocide-Sulphur			
Dust 30-70	2	2	2
RHothane 5-Sulphur Dust	2+	4	2

Where Poison Baits are desired use:

	CF	SF	EF
Kilgore's Poison Bait No. 4	2	2	1
Kilgore's Poison Bait No. 8	2+	4	1

SPRAY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR TOMATOES

	CF	SF	EF
Alltox Wettable No. 400 4 lbs. to 100 gals.	2+	4, 6	1
Gamtox Wettable 3 lbs. to 100 gals.	2+	4, 6, 7	1
Isotox Wettable No. 250 1 lb. to 100 gals.	2+	4, 7	4
Kryocide 4 lbs. to 100 gals.	2	2	1
Synchlor 50-W 2 lbs. to 100 gals.	2+	4	4

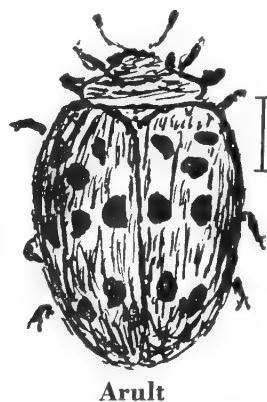
HORNWORMS. These large worms are the larvae of several of the hawk moths. Often they reach a length of three to four inches. They bear a slender "horn" on the rear end.

SPRAY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF HORNWORMS

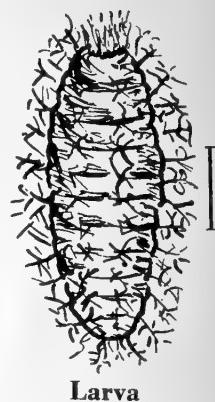
	CF	SF	EF
Synchlor 50-W 2 lbs. to 100 gals.	2+	4	4

DUST RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF HORNWORMS

	CF	SF	EF
Kilchlor Dust 5%	2+	4	5



Adult

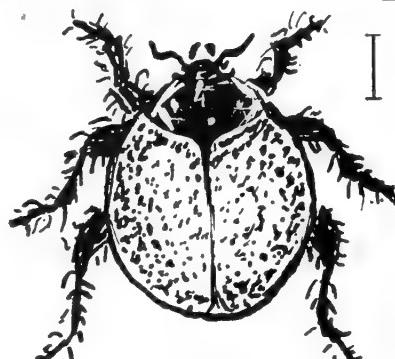


Larva

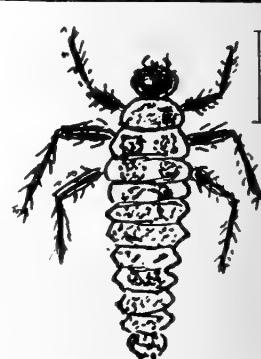
MEXICAN BEAN BEETLE. The beetles are yellow to coppery brown with eight small black spots on each wing cover. The larvae are yellow, bearing six rows of long branching black-tipped spines. Both the adults and larvae are destructive to bean foliage as well as pods.

DUST RECOMMENDATIONS FOR MEXICAN BEAN BEETLE

	CF	SF	EF
Kilphene 10 Dust	2+	4, 6	4
Kryocide-Sulphur			
Dust 30-70	2	2	2
Rotenone Dust 1%	2	2	4

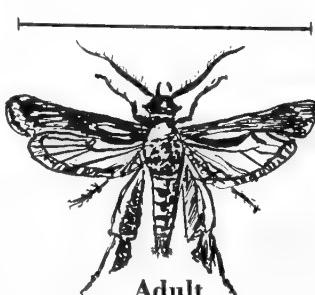


Adult



Larva

LADY BEETLE. The adults of some species are red with black spots, some black with red spots, others reddish yellow, and a few are entirely black. All of them have short, club-like antennae (feelers). The larvae are dark-colored, often showing a few spots of yellow or blue on the side of the body. Their shape reminds one of a tiny alligator. With the exception of the Mexican Bean Beetle, the entire family is entirely beneficial to man, as its members (both adults and larvae) feed on small insects, particularly aphids. No attempt should be made to destroy either the beetles or the larvae.



Adult

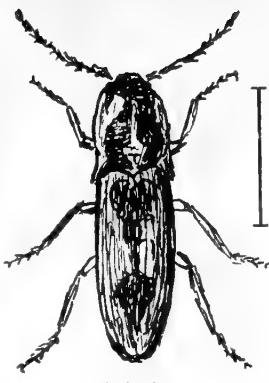


Larva

SQUASH VINE BORER. The moth is wasp-like of appearance. It is colored beautifully by having the front wings covered with metallic-shining green and olive-brown scales. The hind wings are transparent. The abdomen is ringed with red, black and copper. The body of the larva is white, the head being brown. Immediately upon hatching, the young larvae bore into the vines of squash and other cucurbits, although certain varieties of squash are very much preferred by them.

Chemical dusts and sprays are not sufficiently satisfactory to warrant the time and cost of application. When a vine is found to be infested, a sharp knife should be used to split the vine lengthwise to remove and destroy the larva. The injured areas of the vines should be covered with moist earth immediately. For control of squash worms see melon worms on page 57.

INSECTS OF COMMERCIAL IMPORTANCE IN FLORIDA— THEIR IDENTIFICATION AND CONTROL (Continued)



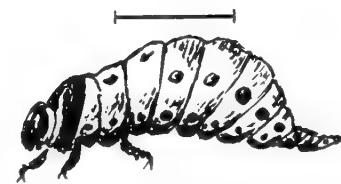
Adult



Larva



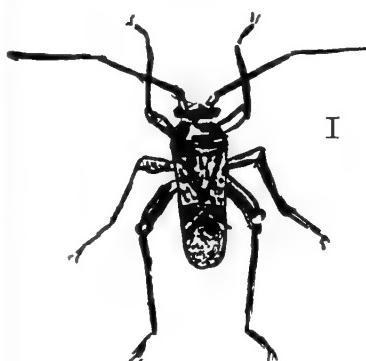
Adult



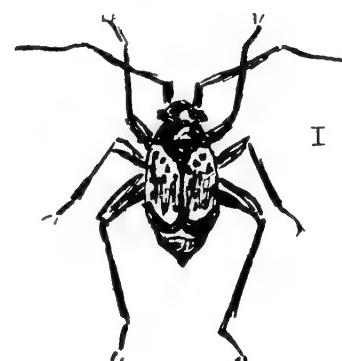
Larva

WIRE WORM. The hard-shelled beetles are usually brownish or black in color. The beetles are most generally known by the name of snapping beetles, click-beetles, or skipjacks, because of their habit of flipping themselves up in the air several inches when they happen to fall on their backs. When held close to one's ear, a clicking noise is audible. The larvae are mostly hard, dark-brown, smooth, wire-like worms. While the beetles are relatively unimportant, the larvae of many species attack the roots and stems of grains, corn, cotton, potatoes, sugar beets, celery, and many other crops. As wire worms (those injurious to crops) spend their larval stage in the ground, control in the past has proved difficult.

D-D, a new soil fumigant, can now be used in the control of wire worms. D-D also controls root-knot. (See page — for further details).



Adult



Nymph

FLEA HOPPER. Both adults and nymphs are black. Flea Hoppers attack most principal truck crops, but in Florida, only celery is affected seriously at times.

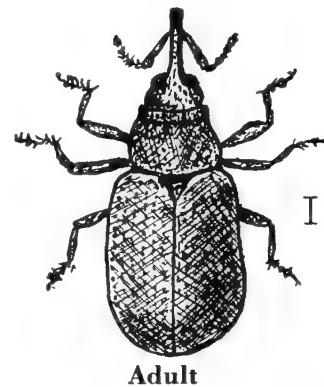
DUST RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF FLEA HOPPER

	CF	SF	EF
Kilchlor Dust 5%	2+	4	5
Kilicide 5 Dust	2+	4, 6	1
Kilgam Dust 1½%	2+	4, 7	7
Kilhex Dust 1½%	2+	4, 6, 7	3
Kilphene 10 Dust	2+	4, 6	4
Pyrocide Dust No. 7½	1	2	4

SPRAY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF FLEA HOPPER

	CF	SF	EF
Alltox Wettable No. 400 4 lbs. to 100 gals.	2+	4, 6	1
DDT 50% Wettable 2 lbs. to 100 gals.	2+	4, 6	1
DDT 25% Emulsion 1 qt. to 100 gals.	2+	4, 6	1
Gamtox Wettable 3 lbs. to 100 gals.	2+	4, 6, 7	1
Isotox Wettable No. 250 1 lb. to 100 gals.	2+	4, 7	4
Synchlor 50-W 2 lbs. to 100 gals.	2+	4	4

PEPPER WEEVIL. The adult is shining, brownish black in color. Except for the snout, the body is covered with gray or yellowish scale-like hairs. The whitish larva resemble grubs in appearance. The pepper weevil is most abundant in Manatee and Hillsborough counties, but has also been of some concern to growers in other portions of the State. Complete destruction of heavily infested fields immediately after picking is of the utmost importance.



Adult

DUST RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF PEPPER WEEVIL

	CF	SF	EF
Kilicide 5 Dust	2+	4, 6	1
Kilgam Dust-1½%	2+	4, 7	7
Kryocide Dust 30-70	3	2	2

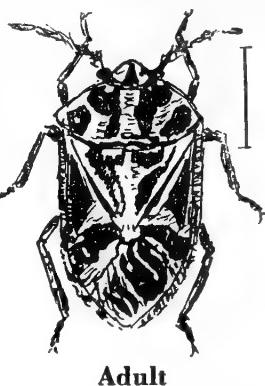
SPRAY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF PEPPER WEEVIL

	CF	SF	EF
DDT 50% Wettable 2 lbs. to 100 gals.	2+	4, 6	1
Isotox Wettable No. 250 1 lb. to 100 gals.	2+	4, 7	4

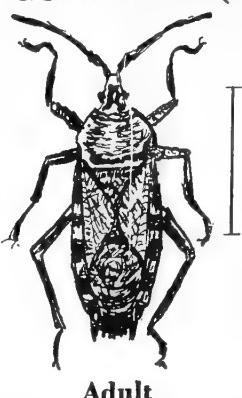
SWEET POTATO WEEVIL. Do not plant sweet potatoes in soils known to be infested with weevils, unless the soil has been treated with "D-D" approximately two weeks before planting. Kilchlor Poison Bait is a new type of Poison Bait, which at present looks very promising. Write us for further information.

INSECTS OF COMMERCIAL IMPORTANCE IN FLORIDA— THEIR IDENTIFICATION AND CONTROL (Continued)

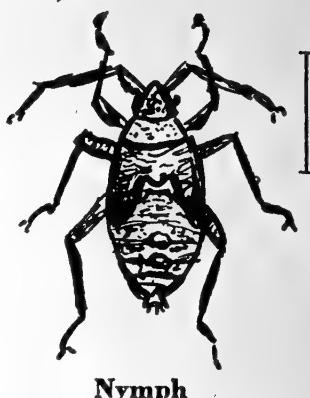
HARLEQUIN CABBAGE BUG.
These bugs are colored black or dark blue with gaudy red or orange marks. In the northern section of Florida they frequently attack cabbage, mustard, turnips and radish.



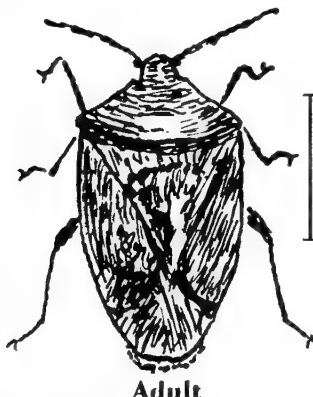
Adult



Adult



Nymph



Adult

GREEN PUMPKIN BUG (SOUTHERN STINK BUG).

The adults are light green, while the nymphs are dark bluish with pronounced red markings. In South Florida, particularly in the Homestead area, they occasionally become a major pest on potatoes, tomatoes, some sub-tropical fruits, and tangerines. During the last several years, North Florida truck crop growers also have reported heavy infestations of pumpkin bugs.

DUST AND SPRAY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF HARLEQUIN CABBAGE BUG, GREEN PUMPKIN BUG, SQUASH BUG AND LEAF-FOOTED PLANT BUG

DUST RECOMMENDATIONS

	CF	SF	EF
Kilchlor Dust-5%	2+	4	5
Kilgam Dust-1½%	2+	4, 7	7
Kilhex Dust-1½%	2+	4, 6, 7	3
Kilphene 10 Dust	2+	4, 6	4
Sabadilla Dust 10%	2	3	4

SERPENTINE LEAF MINER. The maggot of a small fly is responsible for the snake-like "tunnels" found in between upper and lower surfaces of leaves of many vegetable crops.

DUST RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF SERPENTINE LEAF MINER

	CF	SF	EF
Kilchlor Dust-5%	1+	4	5
Kilgam Dust-1½%	2+	4, 7	7
Kilhex Dust-1½%	2+	4, 6, 7	3
Kilphene 10 Dust	2+	4, 6	4

SPRAY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF SERPENTINE LEAF MINER

	CF	SF	EF
Alltox Wettable No. 400 4 lbs. to 100 gals.	2+	4, 6	1
Gamtox Wettable 3 lbs. to 100 gals.	2+	4, 6, 7	1
Isotox Wettable No. 250 1 lb. to 100 gals.	2+	4, 7	4
Synchlor 50-W 2 lbs. to 100 gals.	1+	4	4

ANTS. These variable-sized insects are too well known to need further description but their control in yards, in and around shrubbery or trees, and in turfs and lawns is sometimes a very troublesome problem. Listed below are two highly specific and effective controls.

DUST RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF ANTS IN TURFS, LAWNS AND YARDS

	CF	SF	EF
Kilchlor Dust 5%	1+	4	5

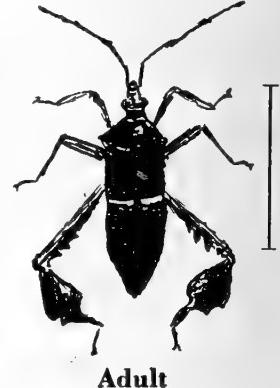
SPRAY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF ANTS IN TURFS, LAWNS AND YARDS

	CF	SF	EF
Synchlor 50-W 2 lbs. to 100 gals.	1+	4	4

SQUASH BUG. The adult is dark brown, in some cases finely mottled with lighter brown or gray. The newly-hatched nymphs are reddish but change quickly to green and black, the green gradually changing into gray. Although these bugs can be found in all vine crops, they prefer squash and pumpkin.

LEAF-FOOTED PLANT BUG.

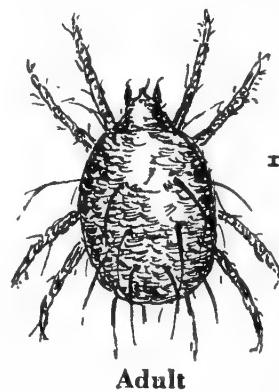
The adults are reddish brown or dark brown. One important species has a narrow transverse band of light yellow or white across the middle of the back. In the Homestead area, these bugs at times are a serious menace to tangerines and other citrus crops.



Adult

SPRAY RECOMMENDATIONS

Alltox Wettable No. 400 4 lbs. to 100 gals.	2+	4, 6	1
Gamtox Wettable 3 lbs. to 100 gals.	2+	4, 6, 7	1
Isotox Wettable No. 250 1 lb. to 100 gals.	2+	4, 7	4
Synchlor 50-W 2 lbs. to 100 gals.	2+	4	4



RED SPIDER They are usually pale yellowish or greenish, with or without dark spots. Principal truck crops in Florida subject to red spider infestations are eggplant and strawberries. Spotty infestations are occasionally found in bean fields.

DUST RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CONTROL OF RED SPIDER

	CF	SF	EF
Dusting Sulphur	4	1	1
Thrip and Mite Dust (For Strawberries)	4	3	1
Kilgam Dust-1½%	2+	4, 7	7
Kilhex Dust-1½%	2+	4, 6, 7	3

SPRAY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR STRAWBERRIES

	CF	SF	EF
Wettable Sulphur 6 lbs. to 100 gals.	4	1	2
Sulfocide 1 qt. to 50 gals. water	4	1	3

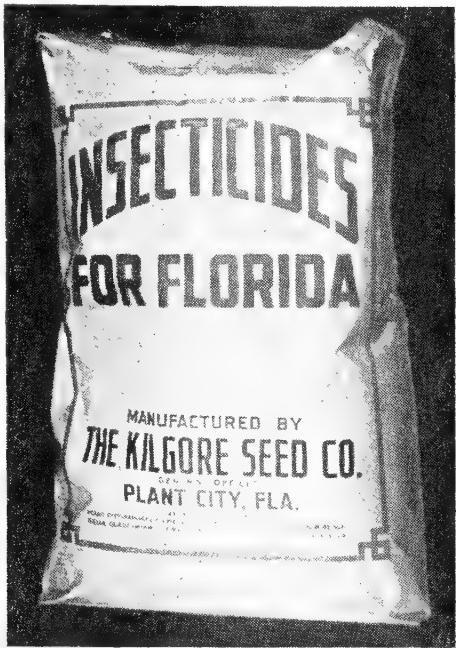
INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES

When ordering insecticides or fungicides, please allow enough extra for postage because all prices quoted are f.o.b. Plant City or any Kilgore store unless otherwise specified. Inquire of your postmaster for proper parcel post rates.

All prices quoted are subject to change without notice.

INSECTICIDES

ARSENATE OF LEAD POWDER. Pound canister 60c; 4-lb. bag \$1.60.



BENZENE HEXACHLORIDE PREPARATIONS. Since the introduction of Benzene Hexachloride preparations a great deal of work has been done in purifying this material for the purpose of minimizing the objectionable odor and flavor and in general, to render it safer for use on certain crops. However, modern purifying processes tend to increase the cost of such compounds considerably. Therefore, where contamination caused by odor or flavor is not an important factor, the older type of product can still be used.

On the other hand, where unpurified compounds might prove deleterious to certain crops such as cucumbers, squash, melons, etc., the use of the purified product is highly recommended in spite of the high initial cost. The Kilgore Seed Co. processes two types of dust formulations using the trade names of "Kilhex" and "Kilgam," the latter designating the purified product. Proprietary wettable sprays or emulsions are listed below under the trade names of "Gamtox" and "Isotox" respectively, "Isotox" being the purified product. Neither of the two compounds is recommended for use on corn, potatoes, or other tuber and/or root crops.

KILHEX DUST—1% (Gamtox) Contains 1% Gammo isomer. Lb. 12c; 25 lbs. \$2.65; 50 lbs. \$4.30; 100 lbs. \$8.60.

KILHEX DUST—1½% (Gamtox) Contains 1½% Gamma isomer. Lb. 15c; 25 lbs. \$3.45; 50 lbs. \$5.90; 100 lbs. \$11.80.

KILHEX-SULPHUR DUST—1% (Gamtox) Contains 1% Gamma isomer. Lb. 13c; 25 lbs. \$2.90; 50 lbs. \$4.75; 100 lbs. \$9.50.

KILGAM DUST—1% (Isotox) Contains 1% Gamma isomer. Lb. 20c; 25 lbs. \$4.80; 50 lbs. \$8.65; 100 lbs. \$17.30.

KILGAM DUST—1½% (Isotox) Contains 1½% Gamma isomer. Lb. 28c; 25 lbs. \$6.75; 50 lbs. \$12.50; 100 lbs. \$25.00.

GAMTOX WETTABLE (Contains 6% Gamma isomer). Use 2 lbs. per 100 gals. water. 6 lb. bag \$2.34; 50 lb. bag \$19.00.

ISOTOX WETTABLE—No. 250 (Contains 25% Gamma isomer). Use from ½ to 1 lb. per 100 gals. water for cukes, squash, melons, etc. Lb. \$3.65; 20 lbs. \$72.00.

ISOTOX SPRAY—No. 200 (Contains 20% Gamma isomer). Use 1 pt. per 100 gals. water. 1 gal. \$24.00; 5 gals. \$118.50.



BLACK LEAF 40. For the control of aphids, thrips, leaf hoppers, and other soft bodied sucking insects. Useful for all vegetables, citrus and ornamentals. Also valuable painted undiluted on top of poultry roosts. Will control body lice, and effective as a spray against poultry lice. 1 oz. 35c; 5 oz. \$1.05; 1 lb. \$2.40; 2 lbs. \$4.15; 5 lbs. \$7.90; 10 lbs. \$13.75. Prices quoted are prepaid.

CALCIUM ARSENATE POWDER. Pound canister 45c; 4 lb. bag 65c; case 12 4-lb. pkgs. \$6.60.

CHLORDANE A chlorinated hydrocarbon. This compound appears to be an extremely promising insecticide, which can be used on practically all vegetable crops in all stages of growth. Indications are that it is particularly effective in ant and mole cricket control.

KILCHLOR 3% DUST (Contains 3% chlordane.) Lb. 12c; 25 lbs. \$2.90; 50 lbs. \$4.80; 100 lbs. \$9.60.

KILCHLOR 5% DUST (Contains 5% chlordane.) Lb. 18c; 25 lbs. \$4.15; 50 lbs. \$7.30; 100 lbs. \$14.16.

KILCHLOR POISON BAIT No. 8 (Contains chlordane.) Lb. 12c; 25 lbs. \$2.75; 50 lbs. \$4.50; 100 lbs. \$9.00.

SYNCHLOR 50-W (Contains 50% technical chlordane). Use 2 lbs. per 100 gals. of water. 8 oz. 90c; 1 lb. \$1.65; 5 lbs. \$6.75; 10 lbs. \$13.00; 100 lbs. \$120.00.

SYNCHLOR 48-E (Contains 48% technical chlordane). Use 1 qt. per 100 gals. of water. ½ pt. \$1.50; 1 qt. \$5.00; 1 gal. \$13.80; 5 gals. \$63.00; 30 gals. \$367.50.

CHLORINATED CAMPHENE ("TOXAPHENE") Chlorinated camphene is a relatively new organic insecticide, which has been found to be very effective against a number of economically important insects. During the past year it has been used extensively on tomatoes and potatoes in the Homestead area with outstanding results. From other portions of the State, particularly the West Coast, it has been reported that repeated experimental applications of this material produces chlorosis of the foliage although no decrease in yields has been noted. This material should not be used on cucumbers, squash or melons in any areas. Chlorinated camphene processed by the Kilgore Seed Co. into dusts bears the trade name of "Kilphene."

KILPHENE 10—DUST (Contains 10% technical chlorinated camphene). Lb. 14c; 25 lbs. \$3.20; 50 lbs. \$5.40; 100 lbs. \$10.80.

KILPHENE 5—SULPHUR DUST (Contains 5% technical chlorinated camphene). Lb. 10c; 25 lbs. \$2.35; 50 lbs. \$3.65; 100 lbs. \$7.30.

ALLTOX WETTABLE No. 400 (Contains 40% chlorinated camphene). Use from 3 to 4 lbs. per 100 gals. of water. 100 lb. drum \$37.00.

ALLTOX SPRAY No. 500 (Contains 50% chlorinated camphene). Use from 1 to 1½ qts. per 100 gals. of water. Gal. \$5.95.

CORN EAR WORM OIL (KILGORE'S). An effective material for individual treatment of ears. Does not contain poisonous substances. (See page 69 for illustrations and description of Kilgore's Special Precision Corn Ear Worm Oil Gun). 1 qt. 85c; 1 gal. \$2.75; 5 gals. \$13.00. 55 gal. drum \$137.50 (1 Gal. of corn earworm oil will treat approximately 7000 ears.)

EVER GREEN GARDEN SPRAY. Ever Green kills most chewing and sucking insects. Can be used with other insecticides and fungicides. 1 oz. 35c; 6 oz. \$1.15; 1 pt. \$2.45; 1 qt. \$4.10; 1 gal. \$12.60.

INSECTICIDES (Continued)

DDT PREPARATIONS. Although DDT has been replaced to a certain extent by newer insecticides in the control of many insects, this material remains one of our most reliable insecticides for control in numerous cases. High efficiency, long residual control and ease of handling are all factors which contribute to the practical usability of DDT. The Kilgore Seed Co. markets these dusts under the trade name of "Kilicide."

KILCIDE 3 DUST—Contains 3% DDT. Lb. 7c; 25 lbs. \$1.55; 50 lbs. \$2.10; 100 lbs. \$4.20.

KILCIDE 3-SULPHUR DUST—(Contains 3% DDT). Lb. 8c; 25 lbs. \$1.75; 50 lbs. \$2.50; 100 lbs. \$5.00.

KILCIDE 5 DUST—(Contains 5% DDT). Lb. 8c; 25 lbs. \$1.90; 50 lbs. \$2.75; 100 lbs. \$5.50.

KILCIDE 5-SULPHUR DUST—(Contains 5% DDT). Lb. 9c; 25 lbs. \$2.10; 50 lbs. \$3.15; 100 lbs. \$6.30.

KILCIDE 10 DUST—(Contains 10% DDT). Lb. 11c; 25 lbs. \$2.70; 50 lbs. \$4.45; 100 lbs. \$8.90.

KILCIDE 3-MANGANESE-SULPHUR DUST—Contains 3% DDT. Lb. 8c; 25 lbs. \$1.85; 50 lbs. \$2.70; 100 lbs. \$5.40.

KILCIDE 5-MANGANESE-SULPHUR DUST—Contains 5% DDT. Lb. 10c; 25 lbs. \$2.20; 50 lbs. \$3.35; 100 lbs. \$6.70.

KILCIDE-KILHEX DUST—(Contains 5% DDT plus 1½% Gamma isomer of Benzene Hexachloride). Lb. 18c; 25 lbs. \$4.30; 50 lbs. \$7.60; 100 lbs. \$15.20.

50% WETTABLE DDT POWDER. 3 lb. bag \$1.02; 150 lb. drum \$48.00.

25% DDT EMULSION. 5 gals. \$12.00; 50 gals. \$112.50.



HOUSEHOLD SPRAYS

Pyrocide. (Contains pyrethrins in combination with 0.25% DDT). An excellent indoor spray for flies, mosquitoes, roaches, ants, fleas, and certain other household insects. This is not a residual spray. It should be used as necessary whenever insects are present. Pt. 25c; qt. 40c; gal. \$1.30.

Multicide. A residual DDT spray (containing 5% DDT) for the control of flies, mosquitoes, fleas, bed bugs, and certain other household insects. Qt. 60c; gal. \$1.50.

KILCHLOR. A residual spray. Containing 2% chlordane plus isobornyl thiocyanacetate, for control of roaches, ants and most other household insects. Pt. 25c; qt. 40c; gal. \$1.30.

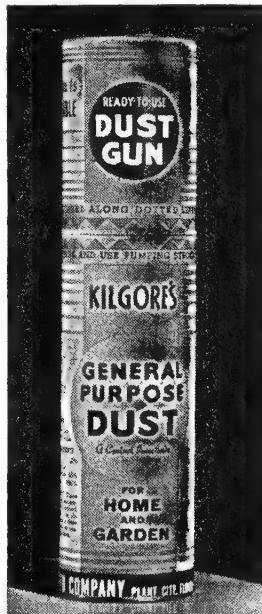
General Purpose Dust and Gun. Kills most garden insects, both sucking and chewing, as well as ants, roaches, fleas, etc., in or around the home. Complete—Each 35c; Refills for dust guns (dust only), 1 lb. 21c.

KRYOCIDE (Natural Cryolite). A fluorine spray for chewing insects. Use 2 to 3 pounds Kryocide to fifty gallons of water. 1-lb. can 35c; 4-lb. bag 75c; 50-lb. bag \$8.00.

KRYOCIDE DUST 30-70. A fluorine dust especially recommended for worms on cucumbers and squash, pinworms on eggplants and fruit and pinworms on tomatoes. 10c per lb.; 25 lbs. \$2.00; 50 lbs. \$3.45; 100 lbs. \$6.90.

KRYOCIDE-SULPHUR DUST 30-70. 11c per lb.; 25 lbs. \$2.45; 50 lbs. \$3.95; 100 lbs. \$7.80.

LIME-SULPHUR SOLUTION. (32 to 34 degrees Baumé.) Dilute with water at 1 to 60. 1 gal. can 65c; 5 gal. can \$2.75. Write for special prices on 55 gallon barrels.



NICOTINE DUSTS. Used to control aphids and thrips. For most effective control use on still and hot days. Use 3% dusts for ground applications, and 4% dusts for airplane applications.

3% Activated—

Lb. 17c; 25 lbs. \$4.25; 50 lbs. \$7.50; 100 lbs. \$15.00.

4% Activated—

Lb. 22c; 25 lbs. \$5.25; 50 lbs. \$9.50; 100 lbs. \$19.00.

NICOTINE DUST—BLACK LEAF 10. A nicotine dust comparable in killing power to a 3% Nicotine-lime dust, containing only 40% lime. 1 lb. 13c; 25 lbs. \$3.10; 50 lbs. \$5.15; 100 lbs. \$10.30.

NICOTROL. Nicotine Sulphate with Penetrol as spreader. Qt. \$1.25; gal. \$2.75; 5 gal. drum \$10.50.

OIL EMULSION (FICO) 60. For the control of scales, mealy bugs, red spider, etc. 70c gal.; 5 gals. \$3.00; 55 gals. \$25.00. Dilute with water 1 to 60.

PARATHION. A new organic phosphate insecticide. Parathion is perhaps the most promising synthetic compound that has been developed during the last several years. It appears to be particularly effective against scales, mealy bugs, aphids, red spiders, etc. Parathion seems to be highly toxic to man and warm-blooded animals. When this material is ready for general commercial use, it will be necessary to proceed with the greatest of caution. As parathion is not being produced in commercial quantities at the present time, no dust compositions are listed in this catalog. However, when sufficient supplies become available, The Kilgore Seed Co. will process and market the several parathion dusts required for various purposes under the trade name of Kilphos.

PYROCIDE DUST NO. 5-A. 15c per lb.; 25 lbs. \$3.50; 50 lbs. \$6.05; 100 lbs. \$12.05.

PYROCIDE DUST NO. 7½. 18c per lb.; 25 lbs. \$4.25; 50 lbs. \$7.50; 100 lbs. \$15.00.

PYROCIDE DUST NO. 7½-S. 19c per lb.; 25 lbs. \$4.60; 50 lbs. \$8.25; 100 lbs. \$16.45.

PYROCIDE-ROTEMONE DUST. 24c per lb.; 25 lbs. \$5.75; 50 lbs. \$10.50; 100 lbs. \$21.00.

PARIS GREEN. ¼ lb. 19c; 1 lb. 55c; 5 lbs. \$2.50; 25 lbs. \$11.25; 100 lbs. \$40.00.

POISON BAITS. Ready for use to control mole crickets, cut-worms and army worms. Poison Bait No. 6 is intended only for application direct to the soil, as they will burn foliage. Poison Bait No. 3 may be applied to the soil or harder foliage. Poison Bait No. 4, 7 & 8 can be applied directly to the foliage of most truck crops. A very effective poison bait.

Poison Bait No. 3 (contains Calcium Arsenate)—8c per lb.; 25 lbs. \$1.75; 50 lbs. \$2.50; 100 lbs. \$5.00.

Poison Bait No. 4 (contains Kryocide)—10c per lb.; 25 lbs. \$2.30; 50 lbs. \$3.60; 100 lbs. \$7.20.

Poison Bait No. 6 (contains Paris Green)—8c per lb.; 25 lbs. \$1.75; 50 lbs. \$2.50; 100 lbs. \$5.00.

Poison Bait No. 7 (Benzene Hexachloride)—Lb. 9c; 25 lbs. \$2.10; 50 lbs. \$3.25; 100 lbs. \$6.50.

Poison Bait No. 8 (Contains Chlordane.) Especially recommended for the control of mole crickets. Lb. 12c; 25 lbs. \$2.75; 50 lbs. \$4.50; 100 lbs. \$9.00.

RED ARROW INSECT SPRAY. Makes a perfect solution. Kills garden aphids, melon aphids, worms, leaf hoppers, white-flies, red spider, caterpillars, thrip, celery leaf tier. 1 oz. 35c; 4 oz. \$1.00; pint \$2.85; quart \$5.50; gal. \$18.50. Average dilution 1 to 400 parts water.

RHOHANE. A new compound closely related to D.D.T. Its toxicity to most insects is equal to that of D.D.T. and data obtained from experiment stations and other sources strongly indicates less toxicity to humans and warm blooded animals. RHothane 5—Sulphur Dust. 11c per lb.; 25 lbs. \$2.50; 50 lbs. \$4.00; 100 lbs. \$8.00.

RHothane 5—Dust. 10c per lb.; 25 lbs. \$2.25; 50 lbs. \$3.45; 100 lbs. \$6.90.

RHothane 3—Sulphur Dust. 9c per lb.; 25 lbs. \$2.00; 50 lbs. \$3.00; 100 lbs. \$6.00.

RHothane 3—Dust 8c per lb.; 25 lbs. \$1.75; 50 lbs. \$2.50; 100 lbs. \$5.00.

INSECTICIDES (Continued)

ROTENONE DUST, 1%. 1 lb. 18c; 25 lbs. \$4.15; 50 lbs. \$7.25; 100 lbs. \$14.50.

SABA-CHINCH. Provides a positive chinchbug control in lawns. Watering of the lawns after an application does not interfere with control. Only infested spots need be treated, applying approximately four pounds of Saba-Chinch to 100 square feet. One application, properly applied, is sufficient to give control. Chinchbug control should begin when the first signs of infestation appear. At this time, good results can be more readily secured at lower cost, as the spots are usually considerably smaller, and of course, damage to lawn is greatly minimized. Lb. 15c; 25 lbs. \$3.40; 50 lbs. \$5.75; 100 lbs. \$11.50.

SCALECIDE. Excellent for citrus. Combined with Sulfocide at the rate of two gallons Scalecide and one gallon Sulfocide to two hundred gallons of water, it takes care of many citrus troubles. Qt. \$1.05; gal. \$2.50; 5 gals. \$8.45.

Write for descriptive pamphlets on Sulfocide and Scalecide.

PARA-SCALECIDE. Effective and safe liquid treatment for peach borers in young and old trees. Dilute 1 gal. Para-Scalecide with 7 gals. water. This will treat from 50 to 100 trees depending on the size. Write for descriptive pamphlets on Para-Scalecide. Qt. \$1.30; gal. \$3.00; 5 gals. \$9.45.

THRIP AND MITE DUST. As this mixture contains Sulphur and treated tobacco dust, it has been found a satisfactory control for both red spider and thrips in strawberries. 8c per lb.; 25 lbs. \$1.80; 50 lbs. \$2.60; 100 lbs. \$5.20.

TOBACCO DUST. Best grade finely ground dust. Analysis 1% nicotine. 7c per lb.; 25 lbs. \$1.15; 100 lbs. \$3.50.

VOLCK OIL SPRAY. A liquid oil spray and spray carrier similar to Volck Nursery Spray, furnished in the smaller sizes only. 4 oz. 35c; 16 oz. 70c; qt. \$1.25; 1 gal. \$2.85.

ORTHOL. Garden Spray (Contains oil, nicotine and DDT). Kills aphids, mealy-bugs, thrips and many other garden insects. 4 oz. 35c; 16 ozs. 75c; qt. \$1.25.

FUNGICIDES FOR DISEASE CONTROL

Prices subject to change without notice.

Prices quoted are F.O.B. Plant City or any other Kilgore Store unless otherwise specified

ARASAN. An effective treatment for vegetable seed, reduces loss from seed decay and damping off. 3/4 oz. 25c; 8 oz. 80c; 4 lbs. \$5.16; 25 lbs. \$30.00.

BLUESTONE (Copper Sulphate) Crystals. 1 to 10 lbs. 14c per lb.; 25 lbs. \$3.25; 50 lbs. \$5.90; 100 lbs. \$10.75.

BLUESTONE (Copper Sulphate) Snowform. 1 to 10 lbs. 14c per lb.; 25 lbs. \$3.25; 50 lbs. \$5.90; 100 lbs. \$10.75.

BLUESTONE (Copper Sulphate) Instant Soluble. 1 to 10 lbs. 15c per lb.; 25 lbs. \$3.40; 50 lbs. \$6.15; 100 lbs. \$11.25.

BORDEAUX (POWDERED) DRY. Pound canister 35c; 4 lbs. 85c; case (12 4-lb pkgs.) \$9.00. 1 lb. makes 12½ gal. spray.

CERESAN (New Improved). Usually destroys seed-borne diseases by direct contact with the spores or penetrating vapor fumes.

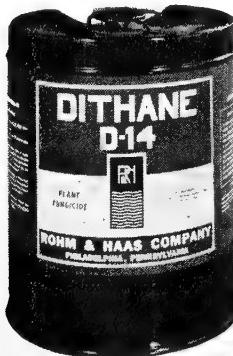
Ceresan has been used very successfully in treating Gladiolus bulbs for control of fusarium rot before planting. Use ½ lb. Ceresan, 5 tablespoons of du Pont Spreader and Sticker to 25 gallons water. Dip bulbs in solution, let remain 15 minutes. Bulbs can be planted immediately after treatment.

Price—4 oz. 35c; 1 lb. 90c; 4 lbs. \$3.00; 40 lbs. \$26.40; 100 lbs. \$61.05.

COPOTOX 53. (Contains 53% metallic copper.) Copotox is extremely fine. This fineness is essential for good coverage of a copper compound for effective control of fungus. 6 lb. bags \$1.90; 50 lb. bags \$14.50. Two lbs. to 50 gals. water.

COPPER-A COMPOUND. An excellent fungicide for spraying purposes, containing 45% metallic copper. 6 lb. bag \$1.80; 50 lb. bag \$14.00.

CUPROCIDE-YELLOW. (Contains 90% metallic copper.) A cuprous oxide for the control of various truck diseases. 3 lb. bag \$1.50; 100 lb. drum \$49.00.



DITHANE D-14. This synthetic organic fungicide has given excellent control on a variety of crop diseases such as those of potatoes and tomatoes, leaf blights of peppers, curvularia leaf spot of glads, anthracnose of beans and downy mildew of cucurbits. Harmful residue on foliage and fruit is negligible and yields of many crops are often higher than where other fungicides are used. Use 2 qts. Dithane D-14, 1 lb. zinc sulphate to 100 gals. water. Gal. \$2.25; 5 gals. \$10.25; 30 gals. \$60.00.

DITHANE Z-78 (Wettable). An organic fungicide closely related to Dithane D-14 and particularly effective in the control of downy mildew and anthracnose of cucurbits and blue mold on tobacco. Use 2 lbs. to 100 gals. 3 lb. bag \$3.00; 100 lb. drum \$98.00.

DITHANE DUST NO. 1. Processed with Dithane Z-78. Recommended where dusting is desired. Lb. 12c; 25 lbs. \$2.70; 50 lbs. \$4.40; 100 lbs. \$8.80.

DITHANE DUST NO. 2. Processed with Dithane Z-78, but contains a higher percentage of the active ingredient than Dithane Dust No. 1. Lb. 16c; 25 lbs. \$3.70; 50 lbs. \$6.40; 100 lbs. \$12.80.

FERMATE, an organic fungicide, possesses several very important and desirable characteristics; namely, high effectiveness in low concentrations against many fungi, safety to a wide range of plants and compatibility with most insecticides. Especially valuable in the control of tobacco blue mold, damping-off in celery seed beds, downy mildew of cabbage, etc. 3 lb. bag \$1.80; 25 lb. drum \$15.00.

FERMATE DUSTS. Where dusting is desirable, Fermate can be furnished in dust form in both 15% and 20% concentrations.

FERMATE DUST 15%. Lb. 16c; 25 lbs. \$3.75; 50 lbs. \$6.45; 100 lbs. \$12.90.

FERMATE DUST 20%. Lb. 19c; 25 lbs. \$4.60; 50 lbs. \$8.20; 100 lbs. \$16.40.

INORGANIC COPPER DUSTS PROCESSED WITH COPPER A-COMPOUND

KILCOP DUST NO. 1. (5.4% metallic copper equivalent). Recommended for tomatoes, peppers, eggplant, cucumbers, etc. Lb. 9c; 25 lbs. \$1.90; 50 lbs. \$2.80; 100 lbs. \$5.60.

KILCOP DUST NO. 2. (6.75% metallic copper equivalent). Especially recommended for potatoes as a fungicide. Lb. 9c; 25 lbs. \$2.10; 50 lbs. \$3.20; 100 lbs. \$6.40.

KILCOP-SULPHUR DUST NO. 3. (6.75% metallic copper equivalent). For use on any crop where sulphur is desirable in addition to copper. Lb. 11c; 25 lbs. \$2.40; 50 lbs. \$3.75; 100 lbs. \$7.50.

INORGANIC COPPER DUSTS PROCESSED WITH COPOTOX

KILCOP DUST NO. 4. (5.3% metallic copper equivalent). This dust contains 10 pounds of an extremely fine particle-sized neutral copper. Lb. 8c; 25 lbs. \$1.70; 50 lbs. \$2.35; 100 lbs. \$4.70.

KILCOP DUST NO. 5. (7.4% metallic copper equivalent). For use where a higher copper content is desirable than is present in Kilcop No. 4. Lb. 9c; 25 lbs. \$1.95; 50 lbs. \$2.95; 100 lbs. \$5.80.

KILCOP DUST NO. 6. (10.6% metallic copper equivalent). For use where an extremely high copper content is desired (Such as cercospora leaf spot on peppers). Lb. 10c; 25 lbs. \$2.35; 50 lbs. \$3.70; 100 lbs. \$7.40.

INORGANIC COPPER DUSTS PROCESSED WITH CUPROCIDE

KILCOP DUST NO. 7. (7.2% metallic neutral copper equivalent). A finely divided copper. Lb. 10c; 25 lbs. \$2.35; 50 lbs. \$3.65; 100 lbs. \$7.30.

KILCOP DUST NO. 8. (10.8% metallic copper equivalent). For use where a neutral copper dust carrying a high copper content is desirable. Lb. 12c; 25 lbs. \$2.75; 50 lbs. \$4.50; 100 lbs. \$9.00.

FUNGICIDES (Continued)

PARZATE. Parzate, an organic fungicide, is especially effective in the control of blue mold of tobacco and anthracnose and downy mildew of cucurbits. Use 2 lbs. per 100 gals. of water. 25 lb. drum \$25.00.

PHYGON (Wettable Grade). An organic fungicide for the control of leaf blights of tomatoes, beans and various other plant diseases. Use $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. per 100 gals. of water. 2 ozs. 50c.

SEMESAN. An effective treatment for vegetable and flower seeds to control damping-off fungi in the soil. Also repels ants. Directions on each package. (See page 51). $\frac{1}{3}$ oz. 20c; 2 ozs. 45c; 12 ozs. \$2.10; 4 lbs. \$10.10; 25 lbs. \$58.28.

SEMESAN BEL. For treatment of potatoes, controlling certain diseases of this crop. Directions on each package. 2 ozs. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.83; 4 lbs. \$6.33; 40 lbs. \$59.00.

SPERGON. Extremely safe to use on most kinds of seeds planted in any kind of soil and is compatible with inoculations. Very valuable for treating seeds, especially beans and peas, to control soil diseases for better stands and increased yields. Use 2 ounces per bushel of seed with beans and peas. 1 oz. 25c; 5 ozs. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$2.25; 5 lbs. \$10.00; 10 lbs. \$20.00; 50 lbs. \$93.80.

SPERGON (Wettable Grade). Valuable for spraying to control diseases—especially downy mildew in cabbage seed beds. 4 ozs. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.15; 5 lbs. \$5.00; 10 lbs. \$10.00; 50 lbs. \$48.50; 100 lbs. \$95.00.

SPERGON DUST—12%. For the control of downy mildew on cabbage. Lb. 24c; 25 lbs. \$5.70; 50 lbs. \$10.40; 100 lbs. \$20.80.

SULFOCID. A vegetable spray. Checks mildew, rust and anthracnose on beans. Also used in washing water before shipping beans, tomatoes, eggplants and peppers to check rots and other diseases while in transit. While Sulfocid is a splendid spray for vegetables, it is just as valuable for citrus fruits. Pt. \$1.05; qt. \$1.50; gal. \$3.15; 5 gal. \$10.50.

SULPHUR (Dusting with spreader). Lb. 5c; 25 lbs. 90c; 50 lbs. \$1.30; 100 lbs. \$2.55; ton \$51.00.

SULPHUR (Wettable). 50 lbs. \$1.45; 100 lbs. \$2.85; ton \$57.00.

ZERLATE. An organic fungicide, specific in the control of leaf blights on celery, leaf diseases of peppers, anthracnose of beans, rust of beans, brown patch and copper spots of turf and other diseases. 3 lb. bag \$1.80; 25 lb. drum \$15.00.

INSECTICIDE AND FUNGICIDE COMBINATIONS

Prices quoted are F.O.B. Plant City or Kilgore stores
Prices subject to change without notice

The Kilgore Seed Company processes many combinations of insecticides and fungicides which are too numerous to list in our General Catalog. If you do not find the combination you want, write our General Office in Plant City or call at your nearest Kilgore Store and it is likely we will have a dust in stock which will fill your requirements.

DITHANE-KRYOCIDE DUST. Especially recommended for certain diseases of tomatoes, potatoes, celery and cucumbers where worm control is needed. Lb. 17c; 25 lbs. \$3.90; 50 lbs. \$6.75; 100 lbs. \$13.50.

KILCIDE-FERMATE DUST NO. 1. For use where DDT is desirable for general insect control with Fermate. Lb. 18c; 25 lbs. \$4.30; 50 lbs. \$7.45; 100 lbs. \$14.90.

KILCIDE-KILCOP DUST NO. 1. Use where DDT is needed with a neutral copper. Lb. 10c; 25 lbs. \$2.45; 50 lbs. \$3.80; 100 lbs. \$7.60.

KRYOCIDE-KILCOP DUST NO. 3 A very good insecticide and fungicide combination for most vegetable crops. Lb. 13c; 25 lbs. \$3.10; 50 lbs. \$5.20; 100 lbs. \$10.40.

NICOTINE-KRYOCIDE-KILCOP DUST. An excellent combination dust especially developed for use on cucumbers, containing nicotine, Kryocide and Copper A compound for the control of aphids, worms, cucumber beetles and certain diseases. Lb. 22c; 25 lbs. \$5.15; 50 lbs. \$9.30; 100 lbs. \$18.60.

KILGRAM KILCOP DUST NO. 1. (Containing Isotox and Copper A compound.) Excellent combination dust especially designed for cucumbers and peppers, for the control of aphids as well as other insects and diseases. Lb. 24c; 25 lbs. \$5.70; 50 lbs. \$10.40; 100 lbs. \$20.80.

NICOTINE PYROX. If you have a garden you will want a can of Nicotine Pyrox. It not only kills leaf-chewing insects and prevents blight and other diseases as the regular Pyrox does, but it also kills sucking insects such as thrips and leaf-hoppers. Designed for commercial crops as well as home gardens. 20 oz. jar 60c; 5 lbs. \$2.25; 25 lbs. \$7.00; 50 lbs. \$11.50.

ROSE DUST and GUN (Kilgore's). A combined insecticide and fungicide, to keep rose bushes free of insects and diseases, by applying at regular intervals of approximately seven days. Also an excellent material as a general insecticide and fungicide for garden vegetables. Complete 35c each. Refills for dust guns (dust only) 1 lb. 25c; 25 lbs. \$6.00; 50 lbs. \$11.00; 100 lbs. \$22.00.

FUMIGANTS

CARBON DISULFIDE. Recommended for ridding grain of weevils, and excellent for killing ants, grasshoppers, etc., and for destroying vermin. Sold in gallon cans only. Per gallon \$2.00. (Not mailable.)

CYANOGEN A-DUST. For killing the following pests: ANTS (Garden; Mound Building; Leaf Cutting). RATS (In burrows; along ditch banks in city dumps; under pavements and tight floors; in lumber piles; on poultry farms; in grain elevators and stockyards). MICE (field mice and pine mice), MOLES, GOPHERS. 1 lb. tin 98c; 5 lb. can \$3.75; 25 lb. can \$12.50. (Not mailable.)

CYANOGEN ANT-KILLER. Cyanogen Ant-Killer kills ants with the least trouble. It is a gas-producing powder—flows freely through the spout on the can. Not a bait. IT'S THE GAS THAT KILLS 'EM. 4 oz. can 39c. (Not mailable.)



CYANOGEN G-FUMIGANT. Comparable to sea sand in size of particles. Used for fumigating greenhouses, warehouses, buildings and for grain fumigation. 5 lb. can \$3.75; 25 lb. can \$12.50. (Not mailable.)

ACRYLON. A new fumigant for control of weevils and other insects, in seed, grain bins, etc. No fire hazard. Use 3 oz. to 100 cu. ft. 3 lbs. to 1000 cu. ft. of space. Price—37 oz. bottle \$2.50; 15 gal. drum \$60.00 prepaid (mailable).

D-D. A newly developed soil fumigant for the control of soil-borne pests, principally nematodes and wireworms. Nematodes are responsible for the formation of "root-knot" on the roots of many of our most important vegetable crops. It is well recognized by all truck crop growers that the presence of root-knot seriously reduces yields. It is now possible to control nematodes commercially with D-D at a reasonable cost. Ask for a booklet describing methods and containing other pertinent information. (In hand applications one gallon of D-D will treat approximately 1500 square feet of soil area.) Pt. \$1.00; qt. \$1.75; gal. can \$5.85; 5 gal. can \$21.60; 55 gal. drum \$87.78. F.O.B. Plant City.

SPREADERS, STICKERS, EMULSIFIERS, ETC.

ACCO. (A Casein Spreader). Use $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. to 50 gallons. 2 lb. pkg. 75c.

FISH OIL SOAP. Increases the efficiency of Black Leaf 40 and many other spray materials. Use 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 lbs. to 50 gallons as a spreader and sticker. 1 lb. 40c; 8 lbs. \$1.60; 5 gals. \$8.15, including container.

DUPONT SPREADER—STICKER. This is a combined spreading and sticking agent designed especially for use with agricultural sprays. It is compatible with hard water. Will also increase the efficiency of weed-killing compounds, such as Ammate. 1 pt. 85c; 1 gal. \$6.00.

PENETROL. A free flowing spreader. Qt. 75c; gal. \$1.75; 5 gal. drum \$6.75; 55 gal. drum \$71.50.

TRITON B-1956. An efficient emulsifier and spreader for insecticides and fungicides. A combined spreader, sticker and deposit builder. Soluble in water and oil, it is widely used as an emulsifier in fruit, vegetable garden and ornamental sprays for maximum spreading and sticking qualities. Triton B-1956 is used at the rate of 2 to 4 ounces per 100 gallons. Gal. \$7.10; 5 gals. \$34.25; 50 gals. \$315.00.

VERMICIDES

CARBOLINEUM. A wood preservative and vermicide. Prevents damage by termites. It will kill and protect against chicken mites and fowl ticks. In gallon cans \$1.75; 5 gal. \$7.50; 35 gal. \$43.75; 55 gal. \$66.00 F.O.B. Plant City.

DIXIE KILLER. Exterminates rats, mice, roaches, waterbugs, land crabs, cut worms and other destroyers of food and property. 2 oz. jar 35c; 12 oz. 75c; 2 lbs. \$1.40. Prepaid.

MAGIKILL JELLY ANT BAIT. Kills ants and is harmless to plants. Garden size 40c; Estate tube \$1.00; 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Jumbo size \$1.95; 10 lbs. \$23.00. Prepaid.

TERRO ANT KILLER. Will rid your place of ants quickly. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. bottle 25c; 3 oz. bottle 50c. Prepaid.

GATOR ROACH HIVES



are sanitary, open-end fibre tubes, containing a specially made gum that roaches, silverfish, waterbugs and crickets eat with relish but results in their certain death. Small size (3 baits) 15c; Large size (3 baits) 35c. Prepaid.

QUICK DEATH RAT KILLER. A fortified Red Squill formula. Safe to use in homes. Price, 25c per package.

WEED KILLERS

F.O.B. Plant City

is completely soluble in water and will not settle out. It is comparatively non-volatile and therefore its destructive action is confined to those places upon which it is sprayed. (Use from one to two quarts of TUFOR-40 per 100 gallons of water.) 1 gal. \$10.00; 5 gals. \$48.25; 30 gals. \$280.50.

TUFOR TABS (2, 4-D in tablet form). Ideal for weed control in small areas. One tablet makes 2 qts. of weed killer, which is sufficient for a 100 sq. ft. treatment. 15 tab. bottle 50c.

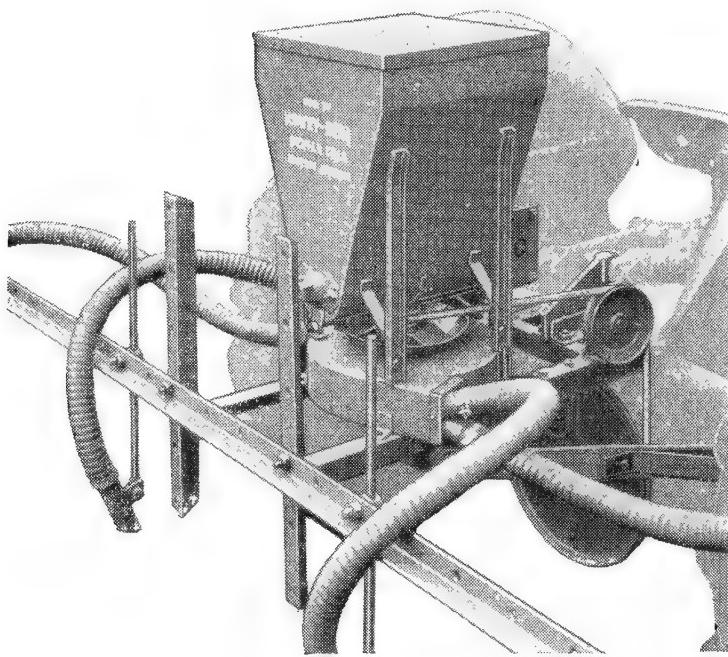
WEEDONE. A 2, 4-D weed killer, which when sprayed on to the leaves of certain weeds, is absorbed by the plant and penetrates down to the end of the root system, and thereby kills the plant throughout. For complete kill, all the foliage must be sprayed as there is little cross-movement within the stem. Weedone is effective only when the leaves are green and actively growing, for the chemical does not move through dormant or dead tissue. 6 oz. bottle 75c; 1 qt. bottle \$2.50; 1 gal. bottle \$6.50; 5 gals. \$21.25.

DILUTION TABLE FOR INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES

Material	Average amounts needed to make spray of		
	50 gals.	4 gallons	1 gal.
Alltox No. 400	2 lbs.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.	4 teasp'ns
Arsenate of Lead	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	2 ozs.	1 tablesp'ns
Black Leaf 40	1 pt.	8 teasp'ns	2 teasp'ns
Ceresan	1 lb.	1 1-3 ozs.	2 teasp'ns
(Add DuPont Spreader-Sticker)	10 tablesp'ns	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ teasp'ns	$\frac{1}{2}$ teasp'ns
Compound A	2 lbs.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.	4 teasp'ns
Copotox 53	2 lbs.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.	4 teasp'ns
DDT, 25% Emulsion	1 pt.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ tablesp'ns	3 teasp'ns
DDT, 50% Wettable	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.	2 teasp'ns
Dithane D-14	1 qt.	5 tablesp'ns	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ tablesp'ns
(Zinc Sulphate)	1/2 lb.	4 teasp'ns	1 teasp'n
Dithane Z-78 (wettable)	1 lb.	1 1-3 ozs.	2 teasp'ns
Fermate	1 lb.	1 1-3 ozs.	2 teasp'ns
Fish oil Soap (as Spreader)	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	2 ozs.	1 tablesp'n
Gamtox Wettable	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	2 ozs.	1 tablesp'n
Garden Volck Spray	2 qts.	5 ozs.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ tablesp'ns

Material	Average amounts needed to make spray of		
	50 gals.	4 gallons	1 gal.
Isotox Wettatable No. 250	1/2 lb.	4 teasp'ns	1 teasp'n
Kryocide	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	2 ozs.	1 tablesp'n
Manganese sulphate	3 lbs.	4 ozs.	2 tablesp'ns
Nicotrol	1 qt.	5 tablesp'ns	4 teasp'ns
Oil Emulsion (Fico)	1 gal.	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.
Paris Green	1 lb.	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ ozs.	2 teasp'ns
Parzate	1 lb.	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ ozs.	2 teasp'ns
Penetrol	1 qt.	5 tablesp'ns	4 teasp'ns
Phygon	1/2 lb.	8 teasp'ns	2 teasp'ns
Nicotine Pyrox	13 lbs.	20 ozs.	3 tablesp'ns
Red Arrow Insect Spray	1 pt.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ teasp'ns	2 teasp'ns
RHothane	1 lb.	1 oz.	2 teasp'ns
Spergon Wettatable	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	2 ozs.	1 tablesp'n
Sulfocide	1 qt.	5 tablesp'ns	4 teasp'ns
Scalecide	3 1-3 gals.	2 pts.	1/2 pt.
Synchlor 50-W	1 lb.	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ ozs.	2 teasp'ns
Triton B-1956	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.	3/4 teasp'ns	-----
Yellow Cuprocide	1 lb.	2 teasp'ns	1/2 teasp'n
Zerlate	1 lb.	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ ozs.	2 teasp'ns
Zinc sulphate	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	2 ozs.	1 tablesp'n

POWER, TRACTION AND HAND DUSTERS



Howry-Berg 4 Row Crop Duster

HOWRY-BERG DUSTERS are light in weight but very strongly constructed to give lasting service. Dusters are now available with engine powered and power take off types. Both engine and Duster are mounted on the same strong frame and are easy to mount on trailer, cart, or back of small truck. Power take off dusters come equipped with belts and power take off sheaves to fit any tractor.

Prices quoted F.O.B. Plant City or Kilgore stores

Prices subject to change without notice.

ENGINE POWERED DUSTERS

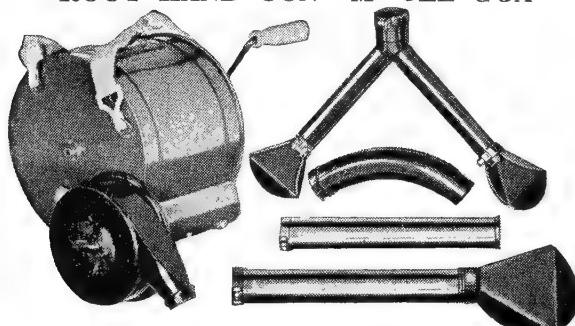
	Engine	Wt.	Price
8 Row Crop Duster	6 hp.	600 lbs.	\$460.00
4 Row Crop Duster	4 hp.	250 lbs.	340.00
Grove Duster	6 hp.	368 lbs.	415.00

POWER TAKE OFF DUSTERS

8 Row Crop Duster	\$295.00
4 Row Crop Duster	195.00
Grove Duster	250.00

Be sure to specify make and model of tractor to be used on when ordering power take off dusters.

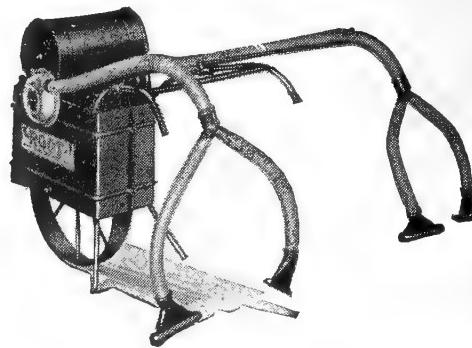
ROOT HAND GUN—MODEL C-3A



Root Hand Duster C-3A (with "Y" attachment)
Price \$25.40

Root Hand Duster C-3B (less "Y" attachment)
Price \$23.30

F.O.B. Plant City or Kilgore stores



Model T-2. 2-Row Duster

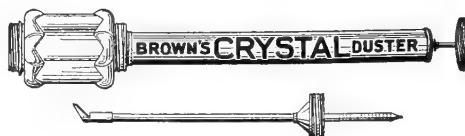
ROOT TRACTION DUSTERS

Root dusters are made of top quality materials. Gears are machine cut steel, permanently sealed in lubricant. Bearings and other materials are carefully tested for service and durability.

Model T-1	\$120.75
Model T-44	84.00
Model T-2	127.25
Model T-2 same as model T-1 except for "Y" tube attachments.	

Prices quoted F.O.B. Plant City, Fla.

SMALL HAND DUSTERS



Postpaid

Brown Crystal Duster, Glass Jar, capacity 1 quart.....	\$2.00
No. 132 Dobbins. 1 lb. capacity, price.....	1.55
Hudson No. 660 Signal Duster, tin.....	.45
Hudson No. 612 Patrol Duster.....	1.20
Hudson No. 673 Cadet.....	.60
Hudson No. 666 Major.....	1.20
Hudson Admiral No. 766-A.....	1.50
Hudson Adjutant No. 674.....	1.00

MODEL P2 JUMBO DUSTER



Length 32½ inches. Diameter 2½ inches.

An ideal duster for the average home garden, for use on vegetables, flowers, trees, and shrubs.

P-1 Junior, postpaid.....	\$1.80
P-2 Jumbo Duster, postpaid.....	3.20

Postpaid

DOBBINS No. 210 Superbilt Flame Sprayer

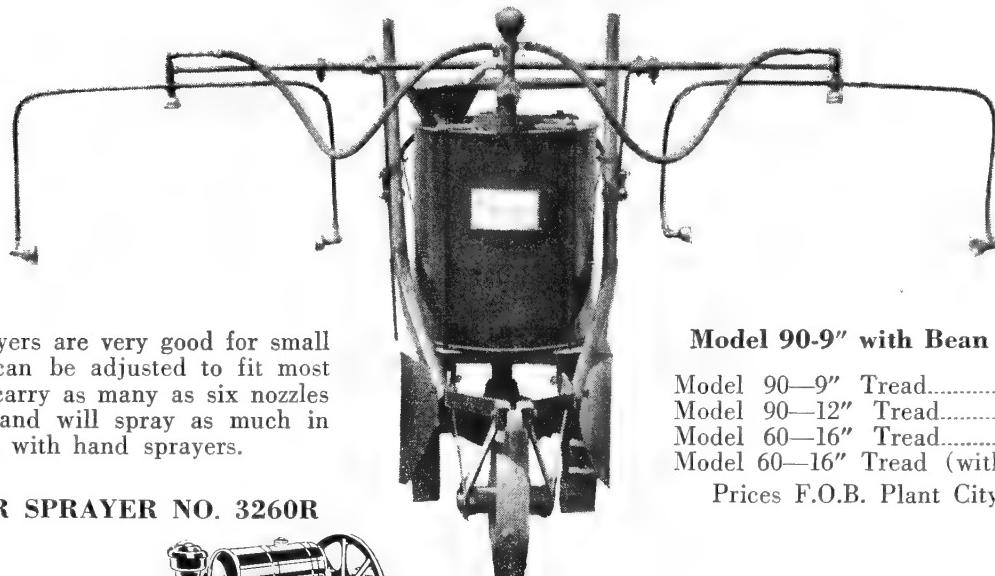
Dobbins Flame Sprayer has many uses. Develops 2000° F. of easy portable heat in a flame that can be directed at the will of the operator. Can also be converted to a liquid sprayer by using spray attachment No. 224.

Dobbins No. 210, 4 gal. capacity Flame Sprayer, price.....	\$21.10
No. 224 Liquid Spray Attachment, price.....	4.00

For Best Results Plant Kilgore's "Bred-Rite" Seeds

POWER, TRACTION AND HAND SPRAYERS

Prices quoted are F.O.B. Plant City unless otherwise indicated
BOYETT TRACTION SPRAYER



Boyett Traction Sprayers are very good for small truck farms. Boom can be adjusted to fit most any row crop. Will carry as many as six nozzles with good pressure, and will spray as much in a day as several men with hand sprayers.

DOBBINS POWER SPRAYER NO. 3260R

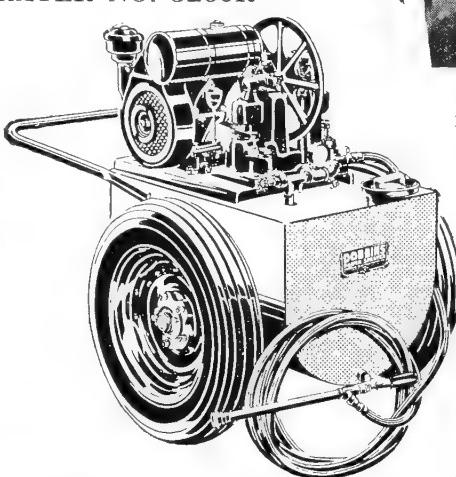
Illustrated

High pressure sprayer recommended for estates, small groves, dairy barn and cattle spraying, and landscape gardens. Handle all insecticides, fungicides, weed control chemicals, and white wash.

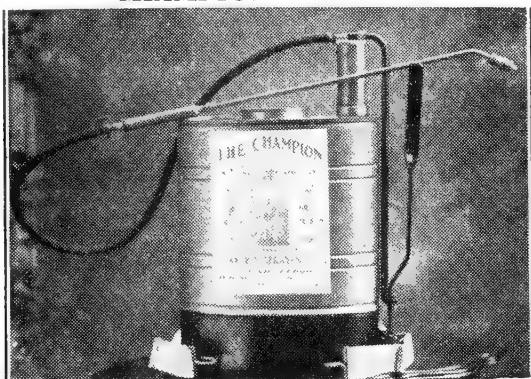
No. 3260R \$319.50
 No. 4240R 181.25

F.O.B. Plant City or
 Kilgore Stores

Write for Dobbins' catalog



CHAMPION SPRAYER



Brass Tank, Capacity 4 Gallons \$27.95

Dobbins Compressed Air Sprayer No. 44G 4 gal. capacity \$12.15

The Dobbins superbilt Big-head sprayer represents more service value per dollar of cost than any sprayer built. Embodied in design are features that make it most outstanding in utility and long satisfactory service.

Dobbins No. 21 G Galvanized tank (3½ gal. capacity) price \$8.55

Dobbins No. 21 S Stainless steel (3½ gal. capacity) price \$14.80.

Hudson 235G 3¾ gallons..... \$10.00
Browns open head No. 4D galvanized tank (4 gallon capacity) \$12.55

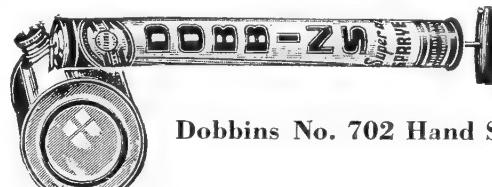


Model 90-9" with Bean and Pepper Boom

Model 90-9"	Tread.....	\$107.69
Model 90-12"	Tread.....	107.69
Model 60-16"	Tread.....	107.69
Model 60-16"	Tread (with fenders)	114.69

Prices F.O.B. Plant City or Kilgore Stores

GAT SPRAYER Attaches to garden hose for dissolving, mixing and spraying Hy-Gro and other soluble plant foods.
 Empty 2 lb. Hy-Gro jar with Gat Sprayer..... \$1.60



Dobbins No. 702 Hand Sprayer

Household Sprayers Postpaid

Brown No. 13, 1 qt. capacity.....	\$1.10
Hudson No. 403 Misty, quart capacity.....	.70
Dobbins No. 702, quart capacity.....	.60
Dobbins No. 710, pint capacity.....	.45

Household Continuous Sprayers Postpaid

Brown No. 26 B.G., quart capacity.....	\$1.95
Hudson Cardinal No. 436, 3 quart capacity.....	2.00
Hudson Mercury No. 432, 1 quart capacity.....	1.20
Hudson Comet No. 431, 1 qt. capacity.....	1.00
Dobbins No. 43 G., 3 quart capacity.....	4.00
Dobbins No. 703 Continuous, 1 quart capacity.....	1.80
Ken Sprayall (Trombone Type)	7.25

For the first time a powerful, compact sprayer that produces billows of aerosol-type fog-spray! The CORNELIUS SPRAYER penetrates into every corner and crevice, into every fiber of clothing and upholstery.

Effective with all modern insecticides. Simple to use. Easy 2½-inch piston stroke develops 300-lb. nozzle pressure.

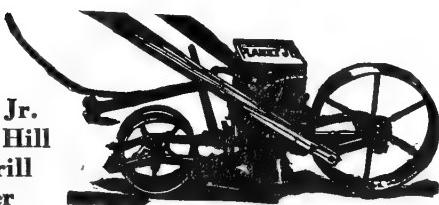


Cornelius Aerosol Sprayer Model A, \$1.95 postpaid

MISCELLANEOUS FARM AND GARDEN TOOLS

All prices quoted are F.O.B. Plant City

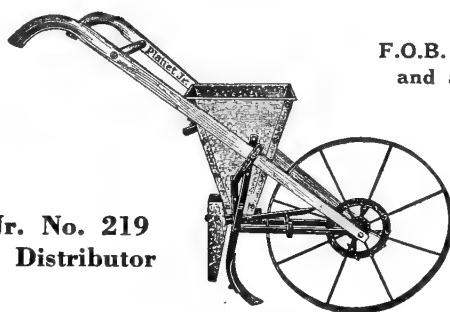
**Planet Jr.
No. 4D Hill
and Drill
Seeder**



F.O.B.
Plant City
and all stores

No. 4D Hill and Drill Seeder—Shipping weight 41 lbs.	
Price	\$22.35
No. 4 Seeder—Shipping weight 50 lbs. Price.....	27.95
No. 300 Seeder—Shipping weight 55 lbs. Price.....	30.25
No. 300-A Seeder—Shipping weight 55 lbs. Price.....	30.25

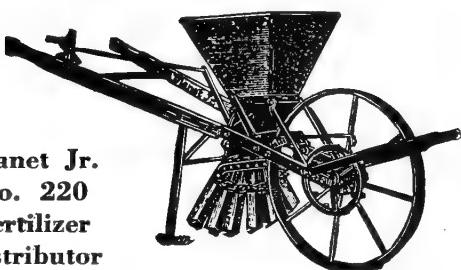
**Planet Jr. No. 219
Fertilizer Distributor**



F.O.B. Plant City
and all stores

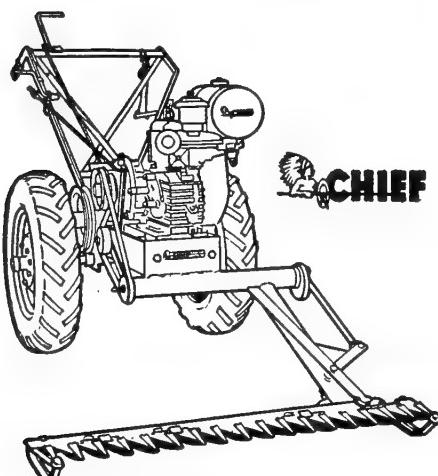
No. 219 Fertilizer Distributor. Shipping weight 33 lbs.	
Price	\$15.25
No. 215 Fertilizer Attachment for No. 219 Distributor. Ship-	
ping weight 17 lbs. Price	9.95
No. 8556X, Stand for No. 215. Shipping weight 2 lbs.	
Price .....	.75
No. 8858X, Coverers for No. 215. Shipping weight 2 lbs.	
Price	1.10

**Planet Jr.
No. 220
Fertilizer
Distributor**



Shipping
Weight
115 lbs.
Price
\$41.75

F.O.B. Plant City
and all stores



**Chief Tractor
(showing mower
attachment)**

Chief Garden Tractors are thoroughly tested, strongly built, for rugged use and long life.

1½ H. P. Chief Tractor	\$225.00
2½ H. P. Chief Tractor	290.00

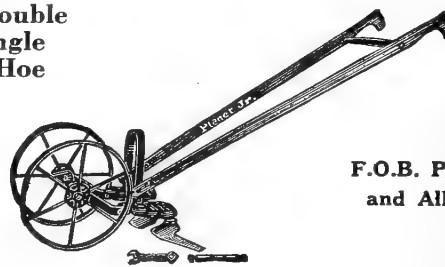
Prices quoted are f.o.b. Plant City or Kilgore Stores.
Write for prices and folder showing implements and tools available for the Chief Tractor.



**Planet Jr.
No. 17 Single
Wheel Hoe**

No. 17 Single Wheel hoe. Shipping wt. 22 lbs.....	\$11.95
No. 17½ Single Wheel hoe. Shipping wt. 18 lbs.....	10.60
No. 19 Wheel hoe. Shipping weight 18 lbs. Price.....	7.70

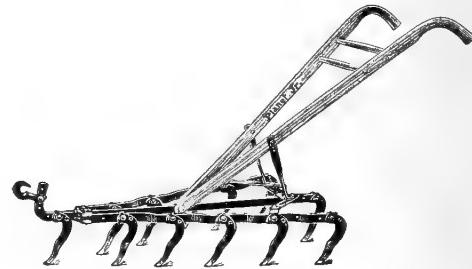
**Planet Jr.
No. 13 Double
and Single
Wheel Hoe**



F.O.B. Plant City
and All Stores

No. 13 Double and Single Wheel Hoe—Shipping weight 27 lbs.	
Price	\$13.25

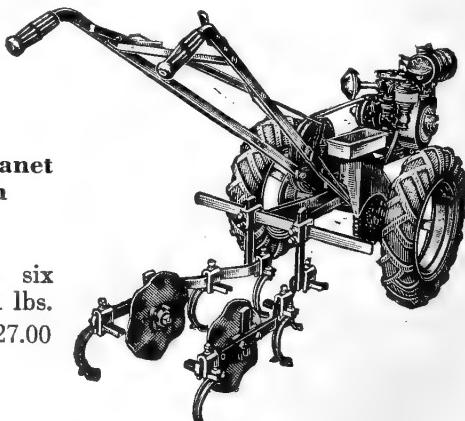
**Planet Jr.
No. 92D Harrow**



No. 92-D Harrow. Shipping weight 45 lbs. Price.....	\$16.25
No. 4-D Five tooth plain Cultivator. Shipping weight 49 lbs.	
Price	15.25
Planet Jr. Grass Edger No. 2. Shipping wt. 3¼ lbs.	
Price	2.50

Shipping
Weight
115 lbs.
Price
\$41.75

**BPI (1½ HP) Planet
Jr. Tractor With
Rubber Tires**



Cultivator gang and six teeth Shipping wt. 251 lbs.	
Price	\$227.00

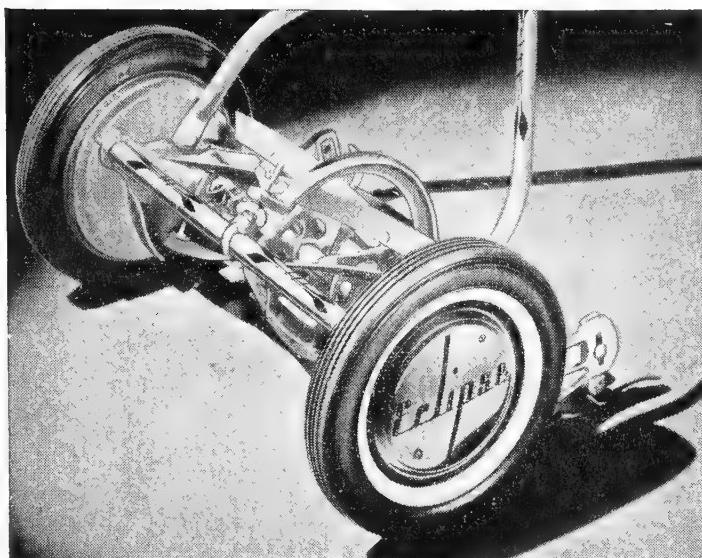
H. B. (3 h.p.) Tractor with 5.50 X 16 Rubber Tires.	
Shipping weight 567 lbs. Price.....	\$411.50
H. W. (5 h.p.) Tractor with 5.50 X 16 Rubber Tires.	
Shipping weight 567 lbs. Price.....	\$441.50
The above tractors are available with spade luge wheels and and mower type wheels. Write for Planet Jr. Tractor Catalog and prices on tools and attachments for tractor.	

D D Soil Fumigant Applicators

Mack Weed Gun	\$22.50
Whiting—Large Improved Type	17.50
Whiting—Small Garden Type (1 pt. capacity)	2.75

MISCELLANEOUS FARM AND GARDEN TOOLS

Prices subject to change without notice



Eclipse—16-inch Hand Mower. Price \$29.00

Zephyr 16-inch	\$24.50
Vogue 16-inch	22.50
Arlington 16-inch	17.50

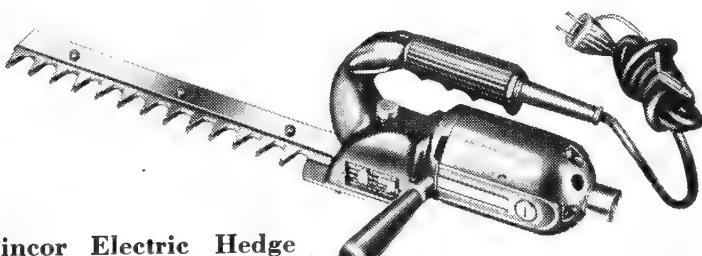
Prices F.O.B. Plant City or Kilgore Stores



**Pincor P-20
Power Mower**

Pincor P-20. A powerful, precision-built power mower designed for a wide variety of lawn-cutting needs—for home owners as well as commercial and institutional users. Price \$167.50 F.O.B. Plant City or Kilgore Stores.

Pincor P-18 Power mower. Price \$119.50 F.O.B. Plant City or Kilgore Stores.

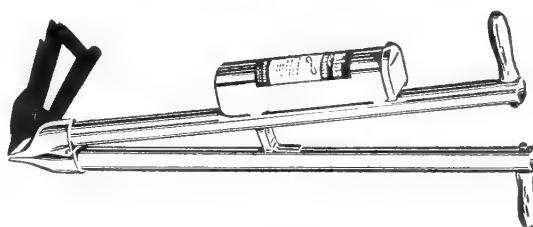


Pincor Electric Hedge Trimmer. Price \$35.00

SUDSBURY SOIL TEST KIT
Complete equipment with instructions and solutions for 20 tests, for Nitrogen, Phosphorous, Potash and Acidity.

Price \$2.50 F.O.B. Plant City.

Write for prices on larger models.

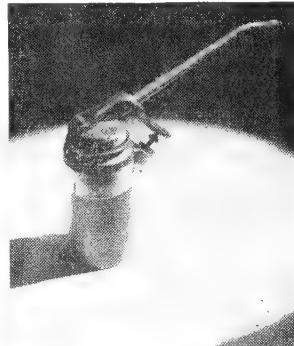
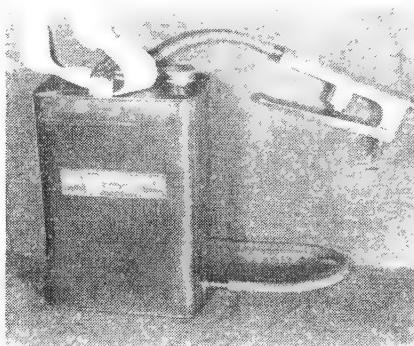


**Dobbins Corn Planter
No. 920**

HAND CORN PLANTER F.O.B. Plant City

Dobbins all steel two hand planter No. 920	\$4.00
Dobbins all steel one hand automatic No. 925	4.20

CORN EARWORM OIL APPLICATORS



COMMERCIAL SIZE

Price \$7.50 F.O.B. Plant City.

GARDEN SIZE

Price \$2.25 postpaid.

CYCLONE SEEDER



Uneven seeding is wasteful. The Cyclone will sow many acres per hour, adjustable to any amount per acre.

Does the work quickly and . . .
Saves Labor

BROADCASTS EVENLY — SAVES SEEDS

Cyclone Seeder, postpaid \$3.75

LABEL PASTE

Ours is a genuine wheat paste, especially made for pasting labels on vegetables and fruit boxes. Mixes easily in cold or warm water. Will not discolor labels. Unaffected by water or atmospheric changes after drying.

Prices quoted are f.o.b. Plant City and all Kilgore stores.
17½c per lb.; 100 lbs. \$16.25.

TWINE (Jute)

Soft vegetable tying twine, excellent quality. Used for tying tomato plants and bunching vegetables.

Per lb. 50c; 50 to 60 lb. reels, per lb. 48c. F.O.B. Plant City.
½ lb. balls—30c each, postpaid.

RAFFIA

The plain or natural color comes in one pound hanks. Lb. 80c; 10 lbs. \$7.50. Prepaid.

TARPAULINS

Write for Prices Stating Size Desired.

MISCELLANEOUS LAWN AND GARDEN TOOLS

Postpaid unless otherwise specified. Prices subject to change without notice

WISS GARDEN TOOLS

Postpaid



BAMBOO CANE STAKES

Dyed Green Pencil

3 ft. Stakes, per 1000 F.O.B. Plant City	\$12.50
3 ft. Stakes, per 100 postpaid	1.50
Less than 100 2½c each postpaid.	
4 ft. Stakes, per 1000 F.O.B. Plant City	16.00
4 ft. Stakes, per 100 postpaid	2.00
Less than 100 3c each postpaid.	

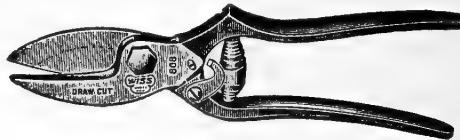
stikit wikit
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

PROTECTS AND BEAUTIFIES

the modern fencing

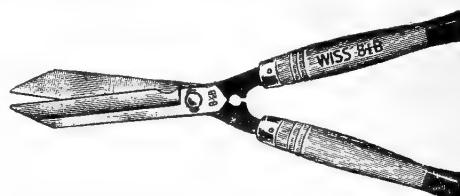
Easy to hammer into hard ground
21" High, 12" Wide,
1/4" steel enameled green

\$2 40
THE DOZEN
In cartons of two dozen
(makes 24 feet of fence)



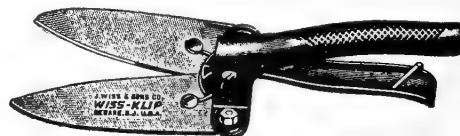
No. 808 Draw Cut Pruning Shears

No. 808 Draw Cut	\$4.00
No. 607-G Pruning Shears	\$2.00
No. C-1 Orange Clippers	\$2.10



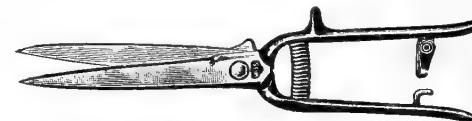
No. 8 ½-B Hedge Shears

No. 8 ½-B Hedge Shears	\$3.75
No. 9 ½-B Hedge Shears	4.00



No. 801 Quick Trim Grass Shears

No. 801 "Quick Trim"	\$1.40
No. 700 Grass Shear	1.75

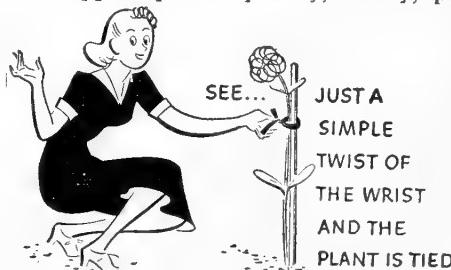


No. 5600 Forged Grass Shears

No. 5600 Forged Grass Shear	\$2.25
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'TWIST-EMS'

Help you to support plants quickly, neatly, permanently.



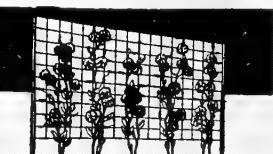
Package of 50—8-inch size. Price	15c prepaid
Box of 125—8-inch size. Price	35c prepaid
Box of 250—4-inch size. Price	35c prepaid
Box of 125—16-inch size. Price	65c prepaid

TRAIN-ETTS

New Weatherized TRELLIS NETTING

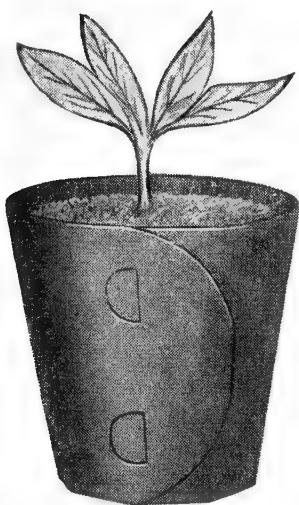
Ideal Support for SWEET PEAS, GARDEN PEAS, POLE BEANS, CUCUMBERS, TOMATOES

Grows finer, larger flowers and vegetables. Hung with ease in 5 minutes; no fuss or bother. Use instead of string or wire. (Wire in sun burns delicate tendrils.) Doesn't rot like string—lasts several seasons. In 3 sizes, No. 1, 60x72 in. 65c; No. 2, 60x96 in. 85c; No. 3, 60x180 in., \$1.25. Postpaid.



MISCELLANEOUS FARM AND GARDEN SUPPLIES

Prices subject to change without notice



NEPONSET GREEN PAPER POTS

Especially adapted for growing plants. They are made of tough, waterproof paper eliminating breakage. The plants are grown from seed to maturity, sold and transplanted in the one Green Pot. They perform the major functions of clay pots at a fraction of the cost.

NEPONSET RED PAPER POTS

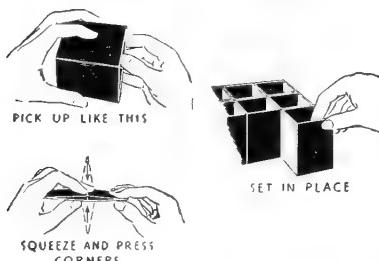
Neponset Red Paper pots are specifically designed for shipping plants which have been grown in clay pots or in other containers. Shipping costs are lower by using Neponset Red Pots because there

is considerably less weight and less breakage, and the clay pots can be saved for further use.

By mail postpaid
100 Pots

	Green	Red	Green	Red
2 inch	\$1.55	\$1.10	\$10.45	\$ 6.85
2½ inch	1.70	1.15	11.50	6.90
3 inch	1.90	1.20	13.15	7.30
3½ inch	2.55	1.55	17.00	9.65
4 inch	3.00	1.80	20.30	11.55
5 inch	4.05	2.25	27.60	14.15
6 inch	5.25	2.80	35.70	17.65

PLANT BANDS



F.O.B.
By mail postpaid Plant City
per 100 per 1000

(Contains sufficient fertilizer for 10 weeks)

Vita Bands 10

1¾ x 1¼ x 2½ inches	.60	\$3.35
2 x 2 x 2½ inches	.65	3.65
2 x 2 x 3 inches	.75	4.15
2½ x 2½ x 3 inches	.85	4.75
3 x 3 x 3 inches	.90	5.65
4 x 4 x 3 inches	1.20	7.35

(Contains sufficient fertilizer for 40 weeks)

Vita Bands 40

1¾ x 1¼ x 2½ inches	.75	4.90
2 x 2 x 2½ inches	.90	5.40
2 x 2 x 3 inches	.95	5.90
2½ x 3½ x 3 inches	1.15	6.95
3 x 3 x 3 inches	1.25	8.10

TOM THUMB FLATS

	Per 100	Per 1000
No. 1 (for bands 1¾ x 1¼ x 2½)	\$4.60	\$35.80
No. 2 (for bands 2 x 2 x 2½)	5.00	39.85

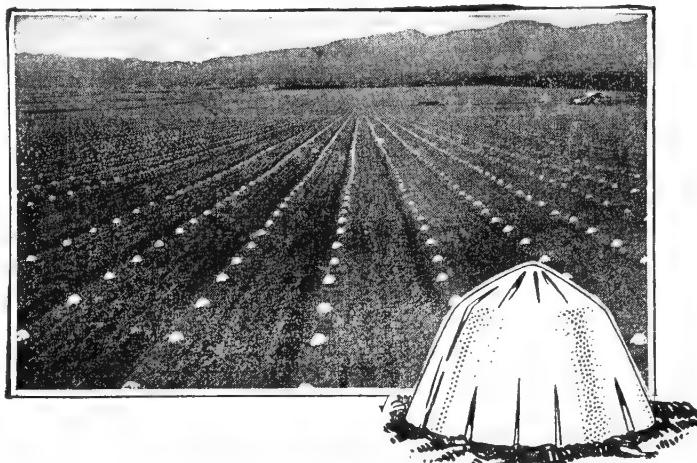
PLANT BANDS AND FLATS

Tom Thumb Flats and Plant Band Combinations with Vita Bands 40	Prepaid 100 Flats 1200 Bands	F.O.B. Plant City 1000 Flats 12000 Bands
Number 1—1¾ x 1¾ x 2½	\$12.00	\$88.15
Number 2—2x2x2½	13.20	97.70
Vita Bands 10 Combination:		
Number 1	10.15	71.95
Number 2	10.95	79.80

Kilgore Agencies in The West Indies; Nueva Gerona, Isle of Pines, Cuba; Kingston, Jamaica; Nassau, Bahamas; Port au Prince, Haiti; San Juan, Puerto Rico.

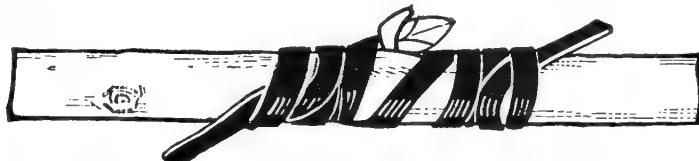
HOTCAPS

Hotcaps are "individual hothouses" for every plant — protecting them against frost, rain, wind, insects and crusting. They force plant growth, making hardier, healthier plants and producing crops two to three weeks earlier. They may be used with practically any crop that needs protection, but are especially suited for use with vine crops such as tomatoes, cucumbers, cantaloupes and watermelons.



25 pkg. Complete with Paper Setter, each	\$.70
100 with Fibreboard Garden Setter	2.75
250 with Fibreboard Garden Setter	4.65
1000 without Setter	14.65
5000 without Setter, per 1000	14.50
10000 without Setter, per 1000	14.35
25000 without Setter, per 1000	14.20
Fibreboard Garden Setter, alone	.20
Steel Setter, each	1.95

Prices quoted are f.o.b. Plant City and all Kilgore Stores



RUBBER STRIPS

For Budding and Grafting

Postpaid

Size	Length	Width	Gauge	Approx. Price per pcs. to lb. in 5 the lb. lb. pkg.
No. 520	5 in.	3-16 in.	.020	1400 \$1.40
No. 620	6 in.	3-16 in.	.020	1080 1.40
No. 838	8 in.	3-8 in.	.020	450 1.40
Less than 5 lb. packages \$1.60 per lb. Less than 1 lb. 15c per oz.				

GRAFTING WAX

Postpaid

A prepared wax recommended for all hand and brush grafting operations. ¼ lb. 30c; ½ lb. 45c; 1 lb. 75c.



NO. 11 BUDDING KNIFE

Postpaid

No. 11 Budding Knife, brass lined, 4½ inch, Price	\$3.50
No. 21SH Florist Knife, 2 blades, Price	3.00
No. 8½C Grafting Blade, Price	1.50
No. 9C Budding Blade, Price	1.50

CANNING DEPARTMENT

Do Some Canning

**Prices subject to change without notice
Stop Wasting**

Be Thrifty

Florida offers the greatest opportunity for home canning of any state in the Union, due to the fact that every month in the year produces some fruit or vegetable, and yet there is probably less canning done here than in almost any other state; but we are becoming more thrifty each year in this respect.

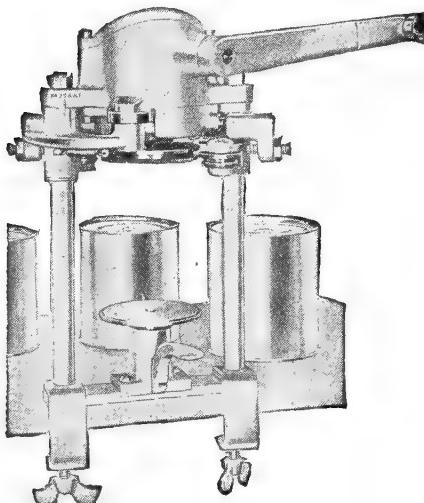


MODEL AR25

Holds 10 qt. or 17 pt. cans or 7 qt. or 14 pt. jars. Equipped with canning basket, recipe book, and cooking pans.

Burpee Pressure Cooker or Canner Postpaid

Burpee AR25 Aluminum, 7-qt. \$19.90



Extremely Simple, Accurate and Foolproof. Insert can, turn crank, and can is automatically sealed. Just that simple! Complete canning recipe book with each machine

DIXIE SIMPLIFIED AUTOMATIC HOME CAN SEALER

One of the best home can sealers ever built. Equipped to seal No. 2 (pint) and No. 3 (quart) Sanitary cans. Can be furnished to seal No. 1 and No. 2½ cans, if desired. Price \$22.50, prepaid.

Home canning is fine training for the children, both girls and boys, as it teaches thrift. In some states the women and children add several hundred dollars to the family income during the year from home canning, thus securing money for many other things. It matters not whether products are used at home or sold, it's money saved just the same.

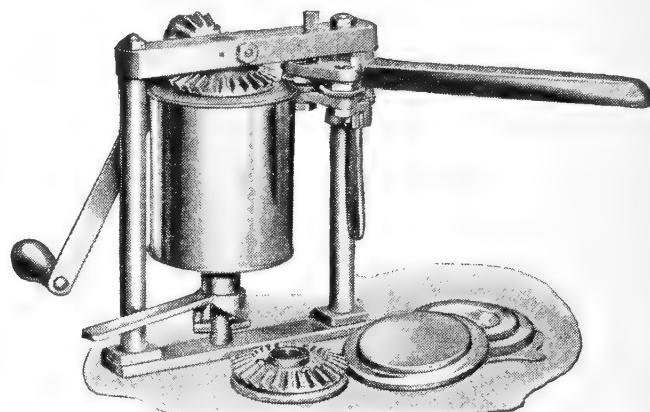
Hardly is there a day in Florida where there is not some luscious vegetable or fruit that can easily be conserved for later use. Meats, poultry and fish can also be conserved by modern safe and scientific methods—same methods as used by commercial canners. A pantry full of wholesome home-canned products means a better balanced diet for the entire family the year round. It is fascinating too, avoids waste and builds a bank account.

**Prices subject to change without notice
Stop Wasting**

HOT-LIFT CAN TONGS



Hot-Lift Can Tongs, Price Postpaid.....	\$0.60
Gunnard Canning Set, Price Postpaid.....	\$1.50

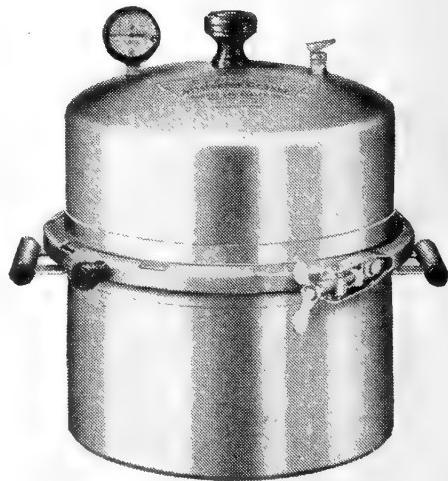


BURPEE SIMPLEX SEALER WITH CAN SAVER ATTACHMENT The Leader in Can Sealers

Seals cans quickly and easily. Set the can in position, spin the crank with the right hand and move a lever with the left hand. Made of hardened steel for long life. Rustproof. Equipped with attachment which simplifies changing from one size can to another. Clamps on a table. Seals, opens and reflanges two sizes of cans, the No. 2 and No. 3. Tested canning recipes and illustrated instructions with every sealer. Net weight 11 lbs. Price \$15.90, prepaid.

BURPEE CANNER 14 qt. Pressure Canner

The only pressure canner made by forming heavy plate aluminum. Much stronger — half the weight of "cast" aluminum. Guaranteed not to crack, break or split. It will not stain because there are no "pores" in this metal to fill up with food and create a bad odor.



MODEL AR1525

Holds 15 qt. or 25 pt. cans, or 14 qt. or 21 pt. jars. Equipped with 2 canning baskets, recipe book, and pans.

Postpaid	\$23.90
Burpee AR1525 Aluminum 14 qt.	.....

For Best Results Plant Kilgore's "Bred-Rite" Seeds

CANNING DEPARTMENT

Do Some Canning



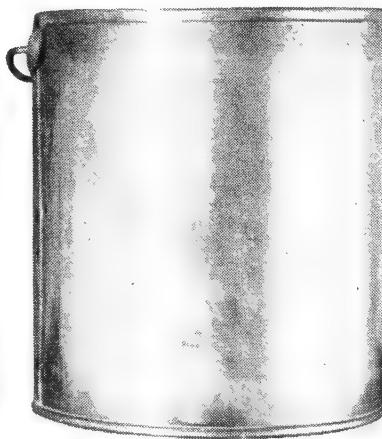
SANITARY CANS

CANS (F.O.B. Plant City)

	<i>Amt. in case</i>	<i>Case</i>	<i>1,000</i>
No. 2 Plain Sanitary cans and caps.....	100	\$3.35	\$32.35
No. 2 Plain Sanitary cans and caps.....	24	.90	36.25
No. 3 Plain Sanitary cans and caps.....	100	4.85	47.60
No. 3 Plain Sanitary cans and caps.....	24	1.25	50.85
No. 2 Sanitary lacquered cans and caps....	100	3.40	33.85
No. 2 Lacquered cans and caps.....	24	.90	36.25
No. 3 Sanitary lacquered cans and caps....	100	5.15	50.40
No. 3 Lacquered cans and caps.....	24	1.30	53.70

These cans are of the highest quality, uniform, accurate, dependable, and strong.

Friction top or syrup cans are used for packaging syrup, honey and for many other purposes.



10-LB. SYRUP CAN

	<i>Amt. in case</i>	<i>Case</i>	<i>1,000</i>
No. 2½ Friction-top (approx. ¼ gal.)	24	1.85	75.35
No. 5 Friction-top (approx. ½ gal.) cans and caps	50	4.55	89.70
No. 10 Friction-top (approx. 1 gal.) cans and caps	50	6.70	132.65
5 gal. Square Honey Cans—each 55c; case (16)			\$7.65
Corrugated Shipping Cartons for 5 gal. cans, 1 25c; 10 \$1.85; 25 \$4.25; F.O.B. Plant City.			

CANNING SUPPLIES (Prepaid)

Per 100

Extra Covers for No. 2 Plain Sanitary cans.....	\$.75
Extra Covers for No. 3 Plain Sanitary cans.....	1.00
Extra Covers for No. 2 Enameled Sanitary cans.....	.85
Extra Covers for No. 3 Enameled Sanitary cans.....	1.10

Stop Wasting

Be Thrifty

CANNING LABELS

(Prepaid)

Beans, Corn, Blackeye Peas, Tomato and Syrup	25	100	1,000
Price, No. 1½ and 2½, Syrup	\$.25	\$.50	\$3.50
Price, No. 2 and 3, Vegetable .....	.30	1.00	5.25
No. 5, approx. half gallon, Syrup—Front only	.25	.60	5.00
No. 10, approx. 1 gallon, Syrup—Front only..	.25	.60	5.00
Rubber stamp, two-line \$1.00; three-line \$1.35.			

ATLAS FRUIT JARS

F.O.B. Plant City

Atlas Jars are made of clear crystal glass of highest quality giving the natural color to packed fruits and vegetables. Double tested for strength. When you buy "Atlas" jars, you purchase the best preserving jar on the market and one that is guaranteed to give entire satisfaction when properly used.



Atlas Square Mason Jars

This style jar has been on the market for over 50 years but has recently been improved by the strong shoulder feature.

FRUIT JARS (F.O.B. Plant City)

Per doz.

Atlas Square Mason Jars, ½ pint size	\$.80
Atlas Square Mason Jars, pint size .....	.85
Atlas Square Mason Jars, quart size	1.00
Atlas Square Mason ½ gal. size	1.35

Caps For All Type Jars (Prepaid)

Per doz.

Atlas Seal All Standard Caps, 2-piece	\$.25
Atlas Seal All Standard Lids only .....	.15
63 MM 2-piece Caps for Coffee and Relish Jars .....	.25
63 MM Lids only for Coffee and Relish Jars .....	.15
Glass Caps Only for E Z Good-luck Jars .....	.20
Rubber Rings for Old Style Zinc Caps .....	.10

HONEY JARS (F.O.B. Plant City)

Per doz.

½ lb. Utility, Plain Round, 2 doz. to case	\$.45
1 lb. Utility, Plain Round, 2 doz. to case .....	.60
2 lb. Utility, Plain Round, 1 doz to case .....	.75
½ Gal. Glass Honey Pails	1.05



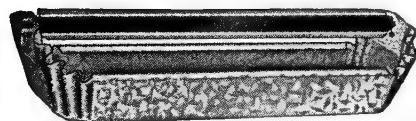
POULTRY DEPARTMENT

We Carry Only The Very Best Poultry Supplies. Our Stocks Are Complete At All Times,
Which Means Quick And Efficient Service On All Orders.

General Poultry Supplies—All Prices Quoted are Prepaid.

All prices subject to change without notice.

REEL TOP FEEDERS

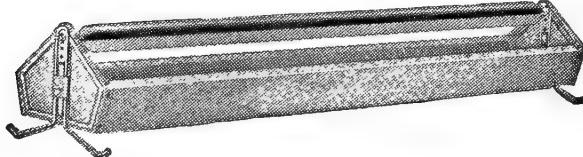


Balanced "S" type reel, strong, well built, for small flocks, die formed in one piece.

No. 118 Metal Feeder, 18-inch length	\$.25
No. 224 Metal Feeder, 24-inch length .....	.40
No. 336 Metal Feeder, 36-inch length .....	.70

HUDSON "KLEEN-EZY" REEL TOP FEEDERS

Electrically welded ends—Ezy-Angle sides with flat bottom and feed saving lip, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide. Perfectly formed galvanized steel throughout.



No. 6360—36-in. length—Reel Top.....	\$1.00
No. 5480 Feeder, 48-inch length Reel Top.....	1.60

Key Ring Leg Bands. Made of celluloid in fast colors, red, pink, garnet, green, white and blue. Sizes for baby chick, pigeon, bantam, medium, intermediate and large. Specify size and color. 1c each; 75c per 100.

	Each	Doz.
Nest Eggs—China	\$.03½	\$.40

POULTRY PREPARATIONS

All prices quoted are prepaid.

Pratt's Poultry Regulator. Small size 35c; $2\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. 70c; 6 lbs. \$1.40; 25 lbs. \$4.25; 100 lbs. \$15.00.

Pratt's Split Action Poultry Worm Capsules. Adult size, 50 capsules 85c; 100 capsules \$1.50; Chick size, 50 capsules 55c; 100 capsules \$1.00.

Pratt's Poultry Worm Powder. 50 hen size, 65; 100 hen size, \$1.25.

Pratt's Chick Tablets. (formerly Diarrhoea), 22 tablets 35c; 55 tablets 70c.

Pratt's Disinfectant. For Dipping and Spraying Poultry and Stock. Pint 50c; quart 80c; gallon \$2.00.

Kileide 10 Powder. (Containing 10% DDT.) For treating chickens against lice. Apply by dusting it well into the feathers in order to get the dust down to, or near, the skin surface. 1 lb. 11c; 25 lbs. \$2.60.

Pratt's C-Ka-Gene. (Coccidiosis Control). $1\frac{3}{4}$ lb. pkg. 50 chick size, 90c; $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. 100 chick size, \$1.60.

Pratt's Pik-No-Mor. Small size. 30c; 5 oz. jar 60c.

Pratt's Poultry Inhalant. 1 pt. bottle 75c; 1 qt. bottle \$1.35.

Pratt's Roost Paint. Contains D.D.T. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. size \$1.00 (covers 240 running feet); pt. size \$1.75 (covers 480 running feet).

Pratt's Zene-A-Trol. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. size \$1.00; 1 lb. size \$1.40.

Smith's Sorehead Remedy. 1 oz. 60c.

Germozone. For use in drinking water. Valuable as preventive of simple bowel trouble, also ocular roup. 4 fluid oz. 50c; 12 fluid oz. 75c.

Getz-Um Poultry Insurance. Use in drinking water for lice, mites, fleas and all blood sucking insects. 2 fluid oz. 50c.

Walko Tablets. Use in drinking water for baby chicks. Aids in treating cold in head, simple catarrh, sneezing, wheezing, and roup. Package 50c.

In-Tes-Trol. New drinking water medication for chickens and turkeys of all ages. An effective astringent that helps soothe and heal intestinal irritation as in simple diarrhea, not caused by infection. Also a valuable treatment for Mycosis. Pint 80c; quart \$1.00; gallon \$3.75.

Write for Pratt's Poultry Health Guide. Free.

STOCK PREPARATIONS

Prices are subject to change without notice.
All prices quoted are f.o.b. Plant City unless otherwise specified.

D. D. T. SPRAY FOR STOCK AND FARM BUILDINGS

For horn fly control on animals use 50% wettable D.D.T. Powder at the rate of 25 lbs. per 100 gal. or 1½ lbs. to 5 gal. water.

For control of lice on animals use 50% wettable D.D.T. powder at the rate of 16 lbs. per 100 gal. or ¾ lb. to 5 gal. water.

For the treatment of barns and other farm buildings, use 50% wettable D.D.T. powder at the rate of 20 lbs. per 100 gal. or 1 lb. to 5 gal. of water. Use 4 gal. of spray to 1000 square feet of surface.

Our recently published "D.D.T. Facts and Fiction" contains a chapter explaining the use of D.D.T. for dairies and cattle-men. Write for a free copy.

50% Wettable D.D.T. Powder. 3 lb. bags; each \$1.05.

Pratt's Animal Regulator. 1 lb. size 40c; 2½ lbs. 80c; 6 lbs. \$1.60; 25 lbs. \$5.75. Postpaid.

Tilghman Condition Powder. Aromatic stimulant and carminative for cattle, horses, sheep, hogs, and chickens. Package 25c. Postpaid.

Pratt's Bag Ointment. 8 oz. size 60c. Postpaid.

Cooper's Cattle Dip. A very effective cattle dip. Equally effective when sprayed or dipped. Qt. 75c; gallon \$2.25; 5 gallon can \$10.00.

Barry's Screw Worm Killer. 6 oz. 35c; 16 oz. 65c; gallons \$3.50.

Peerless Screw Worm Killer. 6 oz. 35c; qt. \$1.00; gallon \$3.50.

Smearex—(Screwworm Preparation). ½ pt. 50c; pt. 90c; qt. \$1.75; gal. \$6.00.

PULVEX DOG PRODUCTS

All prices quoted are prepaid.

Dog Book Free

Ask today for a copy of "Dog Owner's Digest" while supply still lasts. Tells you what you want to know about raising, training, feeding dogs. IT's FREE!



Pulvex Flea Powder (Contains Rotenone)	
1-1/5 oz. (cat & dog size)	.25
3-3/5 oz. (cat & dog size)	.50
12 oz. (Sifter top can)	1.25

Pulvex Flea Powder (Contains D.D.T.)	
D.D.T. not recommended for Cats	
1-1/5 oz. (dog size)	.25
3-3/5 oz. (dog size)	.50
12 oz. (kennel size)	1.25

Pulvex Flea Soap	.25
Pulvex Conditionets	.50
Pulvex Combination Treatment Worm Capsules	
Box (for puppies and dogs weighing 1 to 10 lbs.)	.50
Box (for dogs, puppies weighing 10 or more lbs.)	.50
Pulvex Dry Cleaner	.50
Pine Oil Disinfectant	.50
Pulvex Astringent Tablets	.60

Pulvex Ear Canker Treatment	4 oz. bottle	.60
Pulvex Analgesic (Cold) Tablets	Box of 50 tabs	.60
Pulvex Cough Medicine	4 oz. bottle	.60
Pulvex Eye Lotion	4 oz. bottle	.60
Pulvex Laxative Tablets	Box of 50 tablets	.60
Pulvex Liniment	4 oz. bottle	.60
Pulvex Pepsin Papain Tablets	Box of 24 tablets	.60
Pulvex Sedative Tablets	Box of 30 tablets	.60
Pulvex Tape Worm Tablets	Box of 15 tablets	.60
Pulvex Tick Powder		.75
Pulvex Tonic Tablets	Box of 40 tablets	.60
Pulvex Sponge-Away	1 oz. bottle 25c; 3 oz. bottle 50c; 8 oz. bottle	1.00
Pulvex R. H. W. Worm Capsules		
(Kill Round, Hook and Whipworms)		
Dog or Puppy size		.25
Spot-Not Dog Stain Remover		
8 oz. Bottle		.75
Vita-Vurv—Vitamin Mineral Supplement		
5 oz. can		.75

FERTILIZERS

NACO BRAND FERTILIZERS

The manufacturers of NACO BRAND Fertilizers sincerely believe in their superiority. "COMPARE RESULTS" has been their slogan. NACO Fertilizers prove their value and economy by comparison.

NACO BRANDS are put up in 100-lb. burlap bags, F.O.B. Jacksonville.

Prices listed are applicable to sales through our mail order department at Plant City.

NACO BRANDS FOR VEGETABLES

	Analysis	Price per 100-lb. Bag	Price per Ton
Standard	3-8-5	\$1.90	\$37.60
Standard	4-7-5	2.05	40.30

NACO BRAND FOR GARDENS

Victory Garden Special 5*	5-10-5	2.55	50.75
Evergreen Special	6-8-4	2.35	47.00

NACO BRANDS FOR CITRUS

Young Tree Grower	4-9-3	2.05	40.10
Citrus Special	3-8-8	2.00	39.80
Citrus Special	4-8-6	2.10	41.30
Citrus Special	4-8-8	2.15	42.90

All NACO BRAND Fertilizers are made from only the highest grade animal and vegetable organics, balanced with reasonable amounts of Nitrate of Soda, Sulphate of Ammonia, Super-phosphate, and with the Potash from either Muricate or Sulphate of Potash.

NACO FIVE STAR

NACO was the first in the field to realize the need of "secondary elements." Believing that a number of these elements in small quantities were of more value than a greater amount of a single element, NACO has successfully made up its 5 Star Base, which includes Copper, Zinc, Iron, Magnesia, and Manganese. This 5 Star may be included in any of the above mixtures at the small additional cost of \$3.00 per ton. When ordering 5 Star, please be certain to designate 5 Star alongside the Brand desired.

Fertilizer and Fertilizer Materials Continued on Page 76

FERTILIZERS

For seed inoculants and root-inducing materials see page 77
Prices subject to change without notice.

Home Plant Food

By **ARMOUR**



Velvetgreen is a high quality, scientifically blended plant food, for lawns, flowers, shrubs, trees, vegetables. Contains nitrogen, phosphorus and potash, besides several other important plant food elements. Clean, odorless, easy to apply. Used with outstanding success by thousands.

Price per lb. 15c; 10 lbs. 90c; 25 lbs. \$1.60; 100 lbs. \$4.25. F.O.B. Plant City.

VICORO



A complete plant food, supplies 11 vital food elements that science has proved all living plants require for normal healthy growth. You will particularly enjoy using Vigoro because it is odorless, sanitary, and so easy to apply. Vigoro is ideal for all growing things; lawns, flowers, shrubs, trees, and vegetables. Vigoro 6-9-6; 1 lb. 15c; 5 lbs. 50c; 10 lbs. 90c; 25 lbs. \$1.60; 100 to 400 lbs. @ \$4.25 cwt. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Vigoro prices quoted are f.o.b. Plant City
or any Kilgore store.

Acid Phosphate (Superphosphate). Acid Phosphate is a valuable fertilizer and has corrected many plant troubles, particularly on muck soil. 18 per cent available Phosphoric Acid. 100 lbs. \$1.40, f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla. Ton \$27.40.

NITRATE OF SODA
(F.O.B. Jacksonville)

100-lb. bag \$3.15.

Hardwood Ashes. Fine for acid soils. 2 per cent potash, put up in 100-lb. bags. 100 lbs. \$1.35; ton \$27.00, f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla.

WIZARD BRAND SHEEP MANURE

Wizard manure is highly concentrated, with all weed seeds killed. They supply the humus and natural plant-food so needed by Florida soils.



For New Lawns use 10 to 12 pounds per 100 square feet and rake into the surface soil. On old lawns use 8 to 10 pounds scattered broadcast and wet down with a hose.

For Flowers and Shrubs mix Wizard with the soil around each plant, using 1 to 5 pounds according to size.

For Fruits and Vegetables use 1000 to 1500 pounds per acre. Apply with a drill in the row or hill. Wizard is a profitable and lasting soil-building fertilizer.

50 lbs. 100 lbs. Ton			
Wizard Brand Sheep Manure	\$1.45	\$2.90	\$57.00
Small packages 5 lbs. 30c; 10 lbs. 50c; 25 lbs. 85c, f.o.b. Plant City.			

Armour's Sheep Manure, 100 lbs. \$2.65; Ton \$50.75, f.o.b. Plant City.

Armour's camellia and azalea plant food. Containing the three primary plant foods, plus essential secondary elements, 10 lbs. \$1.00; 25 lbs. \$1.75; 100 lbs. \$5.00, f.o.b. Plant City.

Es-Min-El. Contains all trace or rare essential mineral elements in proper proportions. Add to ordinary fertilizers at rate of 1 lb. or 2 lbs. to 10 lbs. regular fertilizer or 100 to 200 lbs. per ton of regular fertilizer. 5-lb. bag 90c; 100-lb. bag \$9.00; Ton \$170.00, f.o.b. Plant City.

Manganese Sulphate (65% spray grade). A quick acting material for applying manganese to plants in the form of a spray when plants are stunted and turning yellow on very alkaline or sweet soils. Apply at the rate of 4 lbs. to 50 gallons of water. 1 lb. 7c; 100 lbs. \$4.25, f.o.b. Plant City.

ALUMINUM SULPHATE. For increasing acidity of soils where aluminum toxicity is no factor. 5c per lb.; 100 lbs. \$4.00.

KILGORE'S NEUTRITE SPRAY. Mix 8 lbs. Neutrile spray to 100 gallons of water or 3 tablespoons to 1 gallon. Mix dry Neutrile spray thoroughly with small amount of water before adding balance of water needed. Stir during spraying. 1 lb. 18c; 25 lbs. \$4.15; 50 lbs. \$7.25; 100 lbs. \$14.50.

SULPHUR-MANGANESE DUST—10%. For manganese deficiencies in beans, peppers, etc. Lb. 6c; 25 lbs. \$1.40; 50 lbs. \$1.75; 100 lbs. \$3.50.

Lime, Hydrated. Lime is a wonderful land-sweetener. Use at the rate of a half ton to a ton per acre, broadcast, before breaking the ground. If your soil is new and sour, the application should be heavier. You can use Hydrated with safety. Also used for the neutralization of Manganese, Zinc and Copper Sulphates. 50-lb bag 75c; Ton \$26.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ ton at ton rate, f.o.b. Plant City.

ZINC SULPHATE. For zinc deficiencies in beans, tomatoes, etc. 100 lbs. \$10.50; less than 100 lbs. 13c per lb.

KILGORE'S FLORIDA STORES: Plant City, Belle Glade, Fort Myers, Gainesville, Homestead, Miami, Ocala, Pahokee, Palmetto, Pompano, Sanford, Vero Beach, Wauchula, West Palm Beach.

ROOT-INDUCING MATERIALS AND STARTER SOLUTIONS

Prepaid

HY-GRO SOLUBLE PLANT FOOD

An excellent starter solution for potted plants, seed beds and transplanting. Use at the rate of 3 tablespoons of HY-GRO dissolved in 2 gallons of water (1 teaspoon in 1 quart).

**3 oz. 25c; 20 oz. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$4.00
25 lbs. \$9.75; 50 lbs. \$19.00;
100 lbs. \$35.00**



PLANTABBS FOR HOUSE PLANTS

Plantabbs are a complete, balanced plant food



of the high analysis 11-15-20. Use Plantabbs for all indoor potted plants and flowers, window and balcony boxes. Plantabbs are also excellent for garden flowers and vegetables. Plantabbs with Vitamin B₁ makes vastly stronger root growth.

10 Tablets 10c; 30, 25c; 75, 50c; 200, \$1.00; 1000, \$3.50

HYPONEX—A plant food powder—makes a good starter solution.

Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Especially valuable in seedbeds and to start plants off after transplanting. Comes in a powder which makes liquid plant food containing all plant food elements plus Vitamin B₁.

1 oz. can—makes 6 gallons.....	\$.10 postpaid
3 oz. can—makes 18 gallons.....	.25 postpaid
7 oz. can—makes 42 gallons.....	.50 postpaid
1 lb. can—makes 100 gallons.....	1.00 postpaid
10 lb. drum—makes 1000 gallons.....	8.00 postpaid

ROOTONE

A hormone powder to hasten the rooting of cuttings.

It is the easy, economical, safe and sure treatment for rooting cuttings. Low cost—1/30 to 1/50 cent per cutting.

Write for booklet "Rootone—A hormone powder." Complete directions given on each package.

1/4 oz. pkg. 25c; 2 oz. pkg. will treat up to 3,000 cuttings, \$1.00; Commercial pkg., 1 lb., will treat up to 30,000 cuttings, \$5.00 (Patents Pending)

HORMODIN POWDERS

"Hormodin" is a hormone-like plant growth substance. Its principal use is to stimulate rapid root growth on cuttings. It has wide-spread use in propagating cuttings, whether rooted with ease, or normally rooted with difficulty. Many cuttings formerly impossible to propagate may now be rooted with the aid of Hormodin. Easy to use, consisting of simply dropping moistened stems in the powder and then planting. The cost of treatment is only a fraction of a cent per cutting.

**No. 1—for Chrysanthemums, Poinsettias, Roses, Etc.
1/4 oz. 25c; 1 3/4 oz. 50c; 1 lb. \$3.00**

**No. 2—for semi-woody plants and most common shrubs.
1 3/4 oz. 75c; 1 lb. \$4.50**

**No. 3—for resistant species, such as Evergreens and dormant leafless cuttings.
1 oz. \$1.00; 1/2 lb. \$4.50**

Combination Package, powders Nos. 1, 2 and 3, in carton, 75c.

TRANSPLANTONE

Transplantone supplies the plant with chemicals which stimulate root formation and growth after transplanting time. One ounce makes ten gallons solution.

1/2 oz. 25c; 3 oz. can \$1.00; 1 lb. can \$4.00

Seed Inoculants

All Prices Quoted Are Postpaid.



When planting a legume feed or cover crop, such as clovers, cowpeas, beggarweed, crotalaria, soy beans and velvet beans, first inoculate the seed with Nitragin. This helps the crop to add the maximum amount of valuable Nitrogen plant food material from the air to your soil. A good leguminous cover crop can take 50 to 150 pounds of nitrogen per acre from the air—if inoculated with Nitragin. For your soil's sake, inoculate all legume seed with Nitragin.

GROUP A—Black Medic Clover	{ 1 bu. 50c; 2 1/2 bu. \$1.00
GROUP B—White Dutch and Persian Clovers	{ 1 bu. 50c; 2 1/2 bu. \$1.00
GROUP C—Garden and Sweet Peas	{ 100 lb. 50c; 1200 lb. \$5.70
GROUP D—String and Snap Beans	{ 1 bu. 35c
GROUP E—Peanuts, Cowpeas, Lima and Velvet Beans, Crotalaria, Beggarweed and Alyce Clover	{ Small size 30c; 5 bu. 55c; 25 bu. \$2.50; 30 bu. \$3.25
GROUP L—Lespedeza	{ Large size 50c
GROUP S—Soy Beans	{ Small size 30c; 5 bu. 55c; 25 bu. \$2.50; 30 bu. \$3.25
SPECIAL for Sesbania	{ Small size 30c; 5 bu. 55c; 25 bu. \$2.50; 30 bu. \$3.25
SPECIAL for Lupines	{ 100 lb. size 50c
GARDEN SIZE, for Garden Peas, Sweet Peas, All Beans, Soy Beans and Lupines.	{ Each package will inoculate 6 lbs. seed—10c

TERRA-LITE Vermiculite



Terra-Lite Used

Sand Used

TERRA-LITE (Vermiculite). An excellent light weight medium for starting cuttings, seed in flats, paper pots or plant bands. Can be mixed with soil in seed beds. Increases germination, helps to prevent damping-off. Holds moisture for several days without rewetting. 4 qts. 35c; 1/2 bu. 75c.

Approx. 2 bu. bags, weight at least 15 lbs.

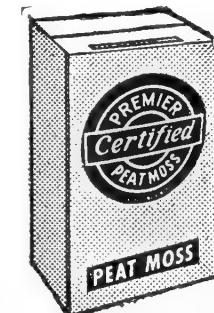
Price per bag \$1.50, f.o.b. Plant City.

Write for complete descriptive pamphlet on the many uses of Terra-Lite.

Peat Moss. Very good to add humus and hold moisture in seed-beds. Also an excellent poultry litter. F.O.B. Plant City.

Georgia Peat Humus. In crates 16" x 16" x 28" 4 cu. feet of compressed Moss each \$3.25.

Premier Canadian Peat. In fiber board cartons, Junior Bale 18x14x18 in., each \$2.20; Senior Bale 18x14x33 in., each \$3.70.



Bee-Keepers' Supplies, Bee-Hives and Equipment

The following prices on these supplies are subject to change without notice.

All prices quoted are f.o.b. Plant City, Florida or any Kilgore store.

If you wish your shipment to be made by mail, please add postage when ordering.

The following is only a partial list of our large and complete line of bee supplies carried in stock in all Kilgore's Florida stores and in Kilgore's mail order department at Plant City, Florida. We can always quickly get whatever a customer wants from the factory if we happen to be out, in which case the price will be f.o.b. factory, Medina, Ohio.

Write for a complete catalog on Bee-Keepers' Supplies.

Standard 10-Frame Hives

One-story Standard Hive with Aluminum cover 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ x20 in., outside measurements.

Hives in the flat are furnished with nails, 135-lb. tin rabbets punched for nails, reversible bottom boards, mastic cover. Hoffman frames, and complete directions for nailing.

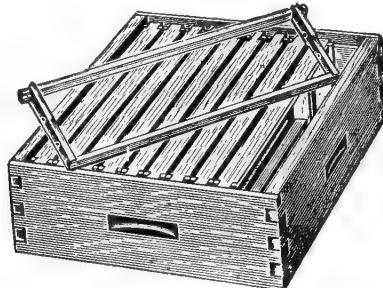
A-1. Knocked down without foundation. Wt. 31 lbs.....\$ 6.95

One-story Standard Hive, with excelsior cover.

A-6. Knocked down without foundation. Wt. 27 lbs.....\$ 5.80

Full-Depth 10-Frame Extracting Supers or Hive Bodies

C-2. 5 KD Deep Supers Empty. Wt. 45 lbs.....\$ 8.25



Shallow 10-Frame Extracting Supers

C-12. 1 KD Empty only, no fittings. Wt. 5 lbs.....\$ 1.10
C-13. 5 KD Empty only, no fittings. Wt. 28 lbs.....5.15
C-20. 5 KD Frames with thick top bar. Wt. 45 lbs.....10.25

Beeway 10-Frame Section Supers

D-5. 1 KD Without sections or foundation. Wt. 7 lbs.....\$ 1.90
D-6. 5 KD Without sections or foundation. Wt. 36 lbs.....8.60

List of Inside Fixtures for Supers

E-1. 10 Beeway Section Holders (4 $\frac{1}{4}$ x4 $\frac{1}{4}$ x1 $\frac{1}{8}$ in.), KD	Wt. 3 lbs.	\$ 0.80
E-2. 50 Beeway Section Holders (4 $\frac{1}{4}$ x4 $\frac{1}{4}$ x1 $\frac{1}{8}$ in.), KD	Wt. 15 lbs.	3.75
E-3. 100 Beeway Section Holders (4 $\frac{1}{4}$ x4 $\frac{1}{4}$ x1 $\frac{1}{8}$ in.), KD	Wt. 23 lbs.	7.25
E-15. 10 Beeway Wood Separators, 1/10 in. thick	Wt. 2 lbs.	0.46
E-35. 100 Super Springs (3 used to a super) Wt. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	1.30	

Covers, Metal, 10-Frame

B-1. 1 KD Metal Cover with inner cover. Wt. 11 lbs.....\$ 2.50
B-2. 5 KD Metal Cover with inner cover. Wt. 51 lbs.....11.55

The Excelsior Wood Cover, 10-Frame

B-4. 5 KD Excelsior All-Wood Cover. Wt. 31 lbs.....\$ 6.25

Inner Covers, 10-Frame

B-8. 1 KD Inner Cover, without bee escape. Wt. 3 lbs.....\$ 0.75
B-9. 5 KD Inner Cover, without bee escape. Wt. 12 lbs.....3.15

Bottom Boards, 10-Frame

B-12. 1 KD Reversible Bottom Board. Wt. 7 lbs.....\$ 1.40
B-13. 5 KD Reversible Bottom Board. Wt. 37 lbs.....6.35

Frames

Furnished in the flat with nails. All frames are furnished with solid bottoms unless otherwise specified.

	10	50	100
Standard frames with heavy top bars and solid bottom bar, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ x17 $\frac{1}{8}$ in. Wt. 46 lbs. per 100	G-1	G-2	G-6
	\$1.40	\$5.60	\$10.85
Standard frames. Heavy top bar. 2 place bottom bar. Wt. 45 lbs., per 100	G-14	G-15	G-16

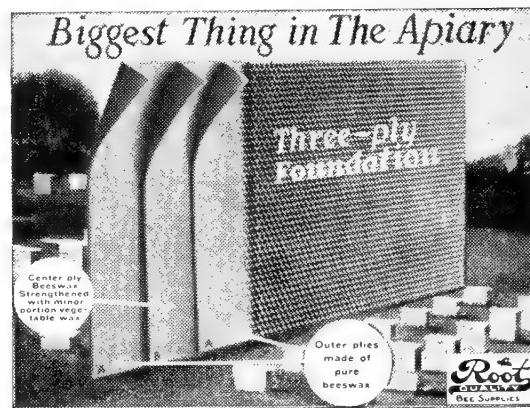
Shallow Extracting Frames, with regular Hoffman top bar, with solid bottom bar Wt. 38 lbs. per 100 G-25 G-26

\$5.10 \$9.75

Comb Honey Sections

Mill Run

F-1. 100 Wt. 7 lbs.....	\$ 2.60
F-3. 500 Wt. 32 lbs.....	11.50



Brood Foundation, 3 -Ply

8x16 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.—7 sheets to pound

	Weight	Price
H-1. 10-sheet Carton	3 lbs.	\$ 1.75
H-3. 50-sheet Carton	9 lbs.	8.10

Medium Brood

For Standard Frames

8x16 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.—8 sheets to pound

	Weight	Price
H-20. 10-sheet Carton	2 lbs.	\$ 1.40
H-22. 50-sheet Carton	8 lbs.	8.10

Special Brood Foundation

8x16 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.—10 sheets to pound

	Weight	Price
H-32. 10-sheet Carton	2 lbs.	\$ 1.15
H-34. 50-sheet Carton	7 lbs.	5.50
H-36. 200-sheet Carton	33 lbs.	21.40

Medium Brood

For Shallow Frames

4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x16 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.—16 sheets to pound

	Weight	Price
H-26. 10-sheet Carton	2 lbs.	\$ 0.92
H-28. 50-sheet Carton	5 lbs.	4.00

Medium Brood, Wired

8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x16 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.—7 sheets to pound

	Weight	Price
350. 10-sheet Carton	3 lbs.	\$ 1.70
350. 50-sheet Carton	10 lbs.	8.10

Medium Brood, Wired

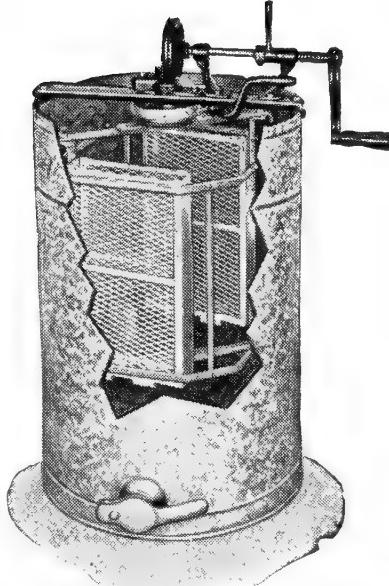
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x16 $\frac{3}{4}$ —12 sheets to pound

	Weight	Price
352. 10-sheet Carton	2 lbs.	\$ 1.10
352. 50-sheet Carton	6 lbs.	4.85

Thin Super

	Weight	Price
J-1. 1-lb. Carton, 2 $\frac{7}{8}$ x15 $\frac{3}{4}$ in., 28 sheets to lb.....2 lbs.	\$ 1.27	\$ 1.27
J-3. 5-lb. Carton, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x15 $\frac{3}{4}$ in., 28 sheets to lb.....7 lbs.	6.00	6.00
J-22. 1-lb. Carton, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x16 $\frac{1}{2}$ in., 22 sheets to lb.....2 lbs.	1.27	1.27
J-24. 5-lb. Carton, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x16 $\frac{1}{2}$ in., 22 sheets to lb.....7 lbs.	6.00	6.00
J-27. 1-lb. Carton, 5x16 $\frac{1}{2}$ in., 22 sheets to lb.....2 lbs.	1.27	1.27
J-29. 5-lb. Carton, 5x16 $\frac{1}{2}$ in., 22 sheets to lb.....7 lbs.	6.00	6.00

BEE KEEPER'S SUPPLIES (Continued)

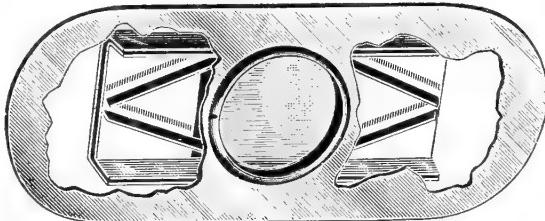


L 15

Honey Extractors

		Wt.
L15	1 2-frame reversing (9 1/2 x 16 in. pocket)	100 \$ 52.50
L20	1 20-frame Simplicity	300 135.00
L25	1 4-frame reversing (9 1/2 x 16 in. pocket)	215 105.00
L35	1 3-fr. Novice, hand power	52 23.50
L45	1 45-frame Simplicity	470 225.00

Large Electric Extractor can be supplied upon order



Bee Escape

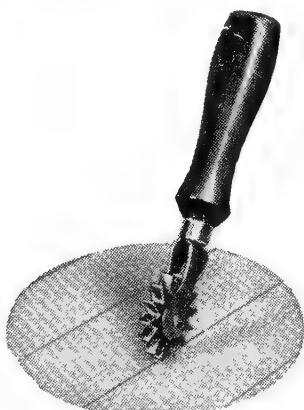
O-5. Root Rouble Escape without Board. Wt. 1 oz..... \$.35

Queen Excluder, 10-Frame

	Each 10
Bees pass through rapidly, without hesitating.	B-30 B-31
10-frame Standard 3-wire and wood, 16 1/4 x 20 in. Wt. 4 lbs.	\$1.35 \$13.25
10-frame Special 7-wire and wood. Wt. 4 lbs.....	B-35 B-36 1.35 13.25
Unbound Zinc Excluders	B-40 B-41 \$.85 \$8.25

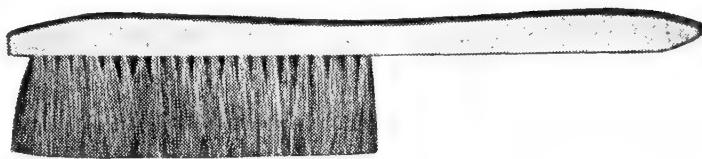
Wire for Frames

G-61. 6 oz. Spools Tinned Wire.....	\$ 0.25
G-62. 10 oz. Spools Tinned Wire.....	.35
G-63. 18 oz. Spools Tinned Wire.....	.60



Spur Wire Imbedder

N-65. Super Wire Imbedder. Wt. 8 oz..... \$ 0.35



Bristle Bee Brush

N-85. Bristle Bee Brush. Wt. 4 oz..... \$0.60

Steel Hive Tool

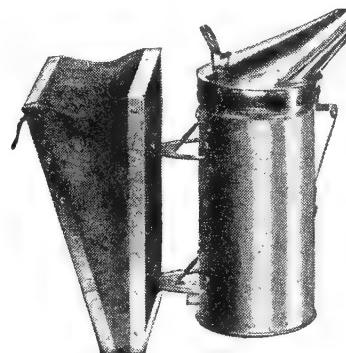
N-81. Hive Tool. 10-inch. Wt. 6 oz..... \$0.75

Queen and Drone Trap (10-frame)

O-8. Wire Trap. Wt. 2 lbs..... \$1.00

Feeders

O-2. Boardman Feeder, with cap. Wt. 12 oz..... \$0.30



Standard Smoker

N-3. Standard Tin Smoker, 3 1/4 x 7 in. Wt. 2 lbs..... \$1.75
N-7. Big Jumbo Tin Smoker Wt. 3 lbs..... 2.60

Leather and Drill Bee Gloves

N-21. Leather. Size med. N-22. Size large. Wt. 2 lbs..... \$3.75
N-24. Drill. Size small. Wt. 1 lb..... 1.75
N-25. Drill. Size med. N-26. Size large. Wt. 1 lb..... 1.75



Veils

N-10. Root Indestructible Bee Veil. Wt. 1 lb..... \$1.40
N-12. Delphos Steel Bee Veil. Wt. 1 lb..... 1.95

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ORDER BLANK

THE KILGORE SEED COMPANY

PLANT CITY, FLORIDA

Name
P.O. Box, Street,
or R.F.D. No.....

Post Office.....

County..... *State.....*

Ship by *Parcel Post* *Express* *Freight*

Exp. or Frt. Office..... *Date.....* *19.....*

AMOUNT ENCLOSED		
Check.....		
Money Order.....		
Cash.....		
Stamps.....		
Total.....		

IMPORTANT! Be sure address and shipping instructions are correct. Please write plainly.

ON ITEMS NOT MARKED POSTPAID BE SURE YOUR REMITTANCE INCLUDES THE NECESSARY POSTAGE.

SPECIAL NOTICE: Remittance—For small amounts, send money order, cash, or stamps. Although we have an ample supply of all items listed in this catalog as we go to press, owing to the extra heavy demand for seeds, some items may be short before the end of the season. Therefore we would ask you wherever possible in the case of seeds to allow us to substitute with items of equal value and of the nearest variety. Just mark with a cross in the space provided at the bottom of this order sheet.

The Kilgore Seed Company gives no warranty, express or implied, as to the productiveness of any seeds, bulbs or plants it sells, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. Its liability in all instances is limited to the purchase price of the seeds, bulbs or plants. If the seeds, bulbs or plants are not accepted on these terms, they are to be returned at once in unopened packages.

We test our seeds for germination before we send them to our customers. We have the fullest confidence in the quality of all the seeds we sell, but we have no control over them after they leave our hands. Satisfactory germination and production are dependent upon many factors other than the quality of the seed, such as weather and soil conditions, methods of planting, cultivating and fertilizing. If we should warrant or guarantee our seeds, we could be held responsible for the failure of the crop, regardless of cause, a responsibility we cannot accept.

Have you included postage on items not postpaid?

— You may substitute the next best of any variety you cannot supply

—Please do not substitute without first notifying me

—Please do not
(Mark "X" in above desired space)

(Mark X in above desired space) We would like to send our annual catalog to your friends. Space on the reverse side of this sheet is provided for this purpose.

If you are interested in flower culture and home beautification and wish a copy of *Kilgore's Flower Guide for Florida* be sure to mark X in this space

PLEASE DO NOT FORGET TO GIVE YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS

[SEE OTHER SIDE]

ORDER BLANK

Page 2

The Kilgore Seed Co.

Have you included postage on items not postpaid?

DOES THIS ORDER include everything you need in vegetable, flower and field crop seeds, fertilizers, sprays, dusts, spraying and dusting machines, garden tools, cans and canning equipment, poultry and bee supplies? Extra order blanks and envelopes sent upon application.

PLEASE WRITE BELOW

The names of neighbors or friends who might be interested in receiving a copy of our annual catalog.

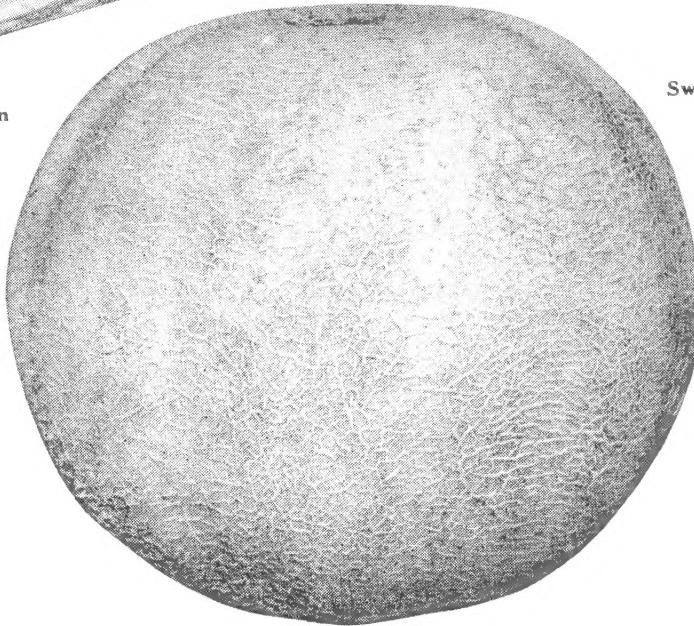
NAMES	POST OFFICE	P.O.Box, Street, or R.F.D.	STATE

KILGORE'S *Bred-Rite* SEEDS

TRADE MARK



Garrison Watermelon

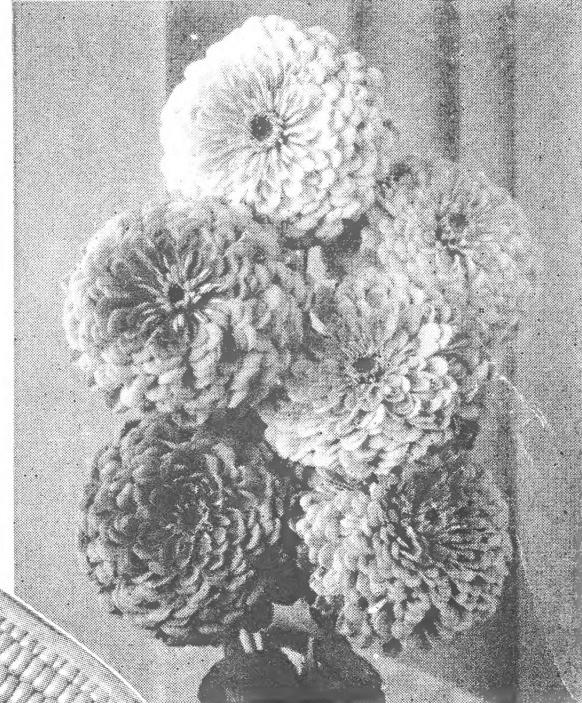


Smith's Perfect Cantaloupe

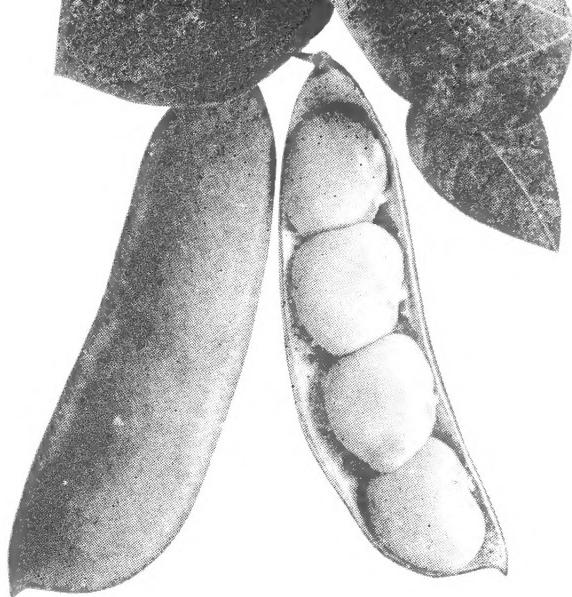
Ioana Sweet Corn



Great Lakes Lettuce



Sunburst Mixture Zinnias



Fordhook 242 Lima Bean

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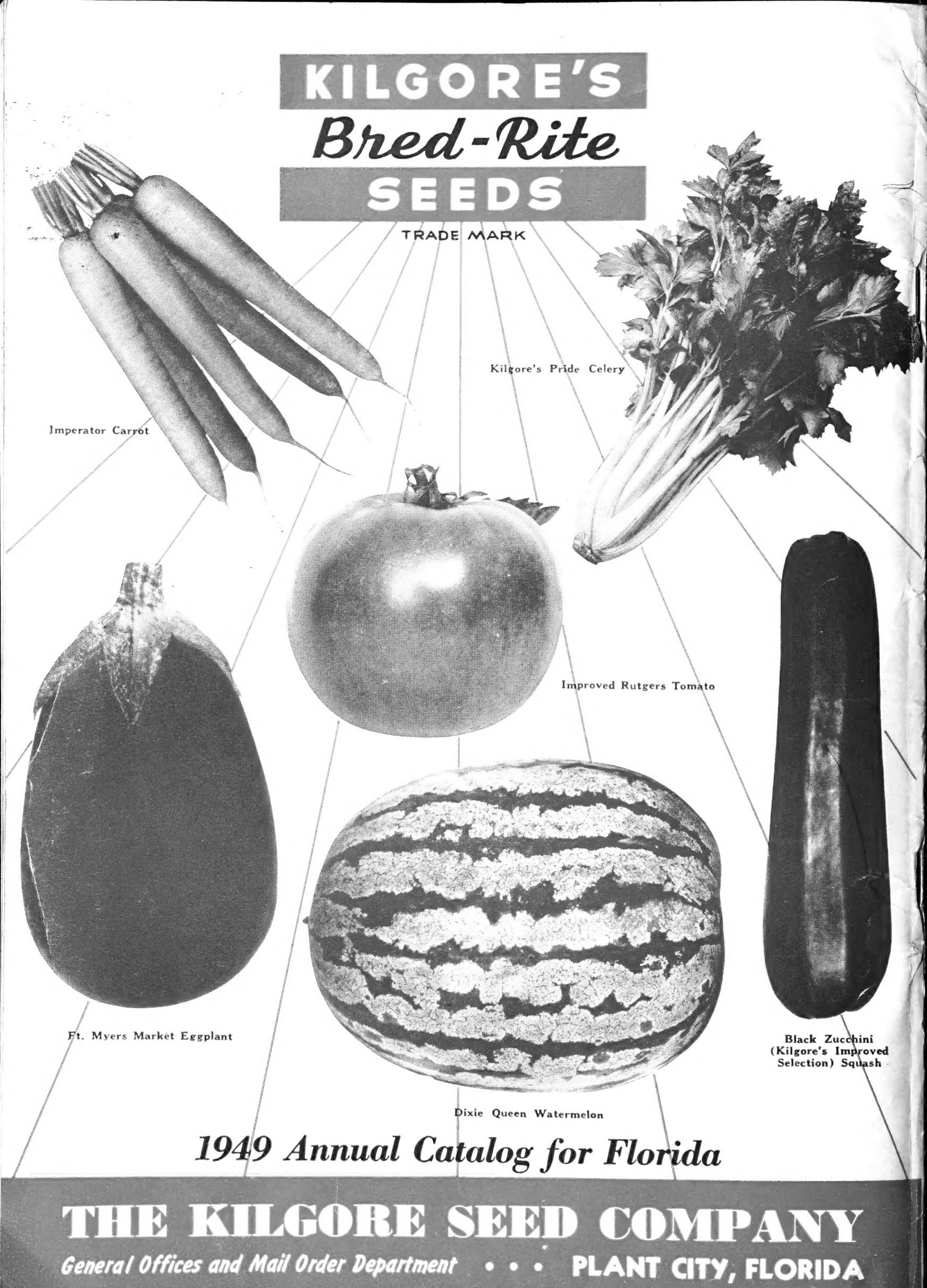
General Offices and Mail Order Department . . . PLANT CITY, FLORIDA

KILGORE'S

Bred-Rite

SEEDS

TRADE MARK



Kilgore's Pride Celery

Imperator Carrot

Improved Rutgers Tomato

Ft. Myers Market Eggplant

Black Zucchini
(Kilgore's Improved Selection) Squash

Dixie Queen Watermelon

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